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It's no joke being single!

DIFFERENT ATTITUDE FROM MARRIED PEOPLE REQUIRED



She is a free and independent woman. Her financial resources permit her to fulfil her wildest dreams and she often has enough manoeuvrability to change her job and home according to her wishes and outside opportunities.

I am speaking of the spinster. The spinster of today lives, on the surface, an enviable kind of life in our society. She herself, however, often feels herself to be an outsider.

Women and girls without a band of gold on their finger want to enjoy their life and many people regard this with suspicion. The world around presents a problem that is ever-present with unmarried women. Married friends scarcely ever send them invitations. Their status is not repsected and they are regarded as being in a kind of nowhere-land. If a spinster is successful professionally and attractive with it most married women regard her as suspect.

A subject of conflict is provided by the private life of the bachelor girl that begins when the office door closes behind her. What is she to do? Should she return home where she is free to do what she likes, read books for example, but, where she will find only loneliness?

Should she go alone to a cafe or restaurant and buy herself a meal which may be expensive?

There lies the snag. Despite the much-sung equal rights and emancipation of the woman which now cover every profession, in many restaurants a woman is only somebody when she is accompanied by a man. Otherwise she must have a surfeit of self-confidence, indeed a certain amount of boldness to be able to face frowning waiters. It is enough to make the girl lose her appetite She risks being grinned at. She risks being pitied. For instance if she travels alone. It often happens that she finds herself surrounded by married couples who are embarrassed.

People often take the attitude "we can't leave the poor, lonely, little thing all on her own." She tends to get taken along to dances. She is always the third, fifth or seventh spoke in the wheel. She is always the gooseberry. Her dance-partners will be married men, casting looks of esctasy over her shoulder just to tease the wife.

Near relatives of many spinsters are not always tactful. If she lives alone in another town and occasionally travels back to the parental home for a weekend she can expect to be met by the question: "When are you going to get married then?"

This sort of talk can be depressing for women who value their freedom and independence.

For many such spinsters the idea of marriage becomes more and more desirable. They want to protect themselves from the nastiness of relatives, the grins of waiters and their colleagues' teasing.

By means of diversion the woman who has both feet firmly planted in her job in our modern, enlightened society is forced into her "classic" role. Society still wants her to marry and produce children.

Is the spinster's lot really to be envied? This is only so if she has enough personal courage to come to terms with prejudice. She must have a job about which she can enthuse, create a circle of friends and have enough skill to use her leisure and pleasure time profitably. She must make the best of the many opportunities which our times offer her.

For the life of the spinster to become really pleasant, however, one thing must change: the attitude of married people.

Sylvia Berger

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 24 January 1970)



Loneliness is a spinster's lot

(Photo: Urs. F. Kl

Let there be dark

Federel Republic bedrooms often too light and and bright conclusion has been reached by the ral Republic Society for Domestic cal Matters, published in a shortened as the result of a survey carried out by Baden-Württemberg Press Office for cal Affairs.

Not everybody sleeps so soundly he can get his rest in a light or half-dark room. But the survey sho that not only in houses and hotels often even in the wards of hospitals other institutions there was insuffi protection against extraneous light.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 January

The German Tribune

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Despite second thoughts Britain must join the EEC

DIE WELT

Europe, for years lauded by British Common Marketeers as the economic wonderland flowing with milk and honey, has become a distant inhospitable continent, a continent of dear markets and red-hot sweatshop competition.

Britain has unmistakeably been swept by the greatest and gravest wave of disillusion with the European Economic Community of recent years.

Men who only yesterday, it seems, were enthusiastically drumming up support for EEC membership have begun to add question marks and those who have always been against the Common Market have gone from the defensive over to the offensive.

The anti-Marketeers dominate present economic and political discussion of the European integration policy is concerned has reached the most critical phase of recent years.

This trend is not in itself anything new. It began when General de Gaulle brought Britain's entry bid to a halt on the last occasion with an intransigent and humiliating "non."

It was accerlerated last autumn when

Common Market opponents aired their views at party conferences and brought to a head recently with the publication of a government White Paper outlining for the first time the approximate price Britain will probably have to pay for membership.

The sums involved have shocked public opinion. More attention than ever is being paid to the question as to whether Britain might not be in a position to stand firmly on its own two feet outside the Common Market.

No less a man than Harold Wilson has stated that it might.

Have we reached or even passed a turning-point in British policy on Europe? Will the Labour government and the leadership of the Conservative party be able to withstand the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the general public to EEC entry much longer?

These question cannot be answered without a prior glance at the political background. Two factors are crucially important as regards the latest anti-EEC trend in the UK. They are the imminent opening of negotiations and the forthcoming general election.

There can be no mistaking the fact that Mr Wilson has been strengthening his hand for the Brussels entry negotiations since at least the end of last year.

For several weeks he has taken every opportunity of letting his Common Market opposite numbers know that he is not going to go to Brussels cap in hand and that Britain is not prepared to agree to all EEC conditions come what may.

Unlike 1963, the British Premier intends to negotiate from a position of strength.

Mr Wilson is not only flexing his muscles at Brussels, though. He also has the electorate in mind. A politician who gives rise to the slightest suspicion of selling out British interests at the forthcoming negotiations in Brussels will with absolute certainty lose at the polls.

Harold Wilson would be the last man to allow himself such a loss of prestige now that the latest opinion polls have registered a further considerable fall in popularity of the Labour Party, which is now a

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Can we afford it, darling?

(Cartoon: Fritz Wolf/Kieler Nachrichten)

Brandt limelights Scandinavian ties

Ties with Scandinavia, long out of the limelight because of the priority for Bonn of East-West relations, are beginning to intensify almost by leaps and bounds. 1970 promises to be a Federal Republic-Scandinavian year.

Chancellor Brandt is to follow his excursion to Copenhagen with a visit to Oslo in April and newly-appointed Swedish Premier Olof Palme plans to visit Bonn.

President Heinemann, who is particularly interested in contacts with tradirional democracies, is to pay state visits to Denmark and Sweden in June and to Norway in September.

Brandt, whose close ties with Scandinavia date back to his years of exile there, will now, Scandinavia hopes, do good service as the advocate of as smooth an arrangement as possible with the EEC as the Brussels entry talks draw near.

Stockholm seeks association only, being concerned not to jeopardise its neutrality by forging foreign and security policy links. Oslo and Copenhagen have applied for full menbership.

The entry problem is most urgent for foreign exchange-troubled Denmark, for whom the export of competitive dairy produce to the Common Market grows more difficult with each passing month.

The timetable proposed by Brandt, based as it was on synchronisation with Britain, encouraged Danish Premier Baunsgaard to declare that the EEC has absolute priority for Denmark over Nordek, the Scandinavian customs union.

For Denmark and Norway Nordek is more of a means of accelerating Common Market entry, whereas Sweden feels the project to be of value for its own sake.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 20 February 1970)

East Berlin talks and the stumbling block of recognition

Teleprinted messages steadily shuttling between Bonn and and East Berlin in preparation for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and GDR Premier Stoph might convey the impression that the other side too is interested in sorting out the facts.

The attitude the Ulbricht regime chooses at the same time to adopt deals such optimism a dire blow. The only conclusion that can be drawn from East Berlin's stand is that the Chancellor is evidently to come up hard against the unconditional demand for full diplomatic recognition.

The first deadening aspect of this attitude is the vilification of the other side. The Brandt-Scheel administration is termed, the "government of an imperialist country" and the Social Democratic leaders are accused of long having viewed their party as a part of the imperialist system.

"Communist" definitions of this kind invariably signify that the decision to obstruct has been taken, as it was a good generation ago when the German Social Democrats were decried as social fascists. At bottom sensible discussions with an opposite number so apostrophised are neither possible nor intended.

The arts of definition of *Neues Deutschland*, the leading party daily, and politbureau member Erich Honecker have now been joined by the comments of Foreign Minister Otto Winzer.

This human relic of the original 1945 Ulbricht Group flown in to the outskirts of Berlin to reorganise the Communist Party while fighting was still going on in the city switched in one breath from talks on equal terms that could come to a successful conclusion to the international legal concept of sovereign equality.

Winzer ended by setting up the very rock on which the Brandt-Stoph talks may well founder or run aground: the annoying little word "never" that a politician ought really never to use but occasionally does so, usually to his own disadvantage.

The GDR Foreign Minister openly declared that the GDR would never agree to a special relationship within Germany. The all-or-nothing demand for full diplomatic recognition was to remain the basis of all settlements of relations between the two parts of Germany.

This, then, is the outcome of a review of East Berlin's attitude. "Full speed ahead" may be dictated by the teleprinter but as far as the GDR is concerned this means in the direction of the rock of recogniton.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 February 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Close cooperation in Europe to counter U.S. pull-out plans

Reductions in troop strength have become an everyday topic in this country. Even politicians and pundits who once rated the Rapacki Plan a communist trick of the most infamous kind would now be only too happy if the Polish Foreign Minister's proposals still stood a chance of success.

Why this change of opinion? The desire for detente is not in every case the primary factor; fear of an American withdrawal is the main ... withdrawals. There will be no changes until the middle of next year but from then on President Nixon will no longer be able to resist the pressure brought to bear on him by Congress.

US public opinion can no longer see any compelling reason for commitment in Vietnam. Why, for that matter, need 300,000 GIs mount guard in Europe twenty-five years after the end of the war?

So far Bonn has succeeded in preventing withdrawals by means of dollar purchases and loans to offset the foreign exchange costs of stationing US troops here. Offset payments represented no strain on the home economy.

American financial experts have now made it clear that this solution is no longer satisfactory. They insist on direct payment of the outlay involved. At present there is talk of an annual bill of 1,000 million Marks the Federal Republic taxpayer will have to foot.

At a recent conference in Bad Godesberg American specialists talked tougher than ever, telling the Germans in no uncertain terms that America's domestic problems were more serious than Europe's.

Bonn seems also to have come to realise that offset payments will no longer do the trick. The question is: should we pay, and if so, how much? If the Americans are granted direct payment for the cost of stationing troops in this country Britain is bound to follow suit and demand similar ... North Atlantic Council but Bonn cannot rely on assistance from Europe. Other Nato countries see US presence as first and foremost a German problem. Solidarity always goes by the board when cash is involved, as the Americans themselves continually lament.

The US Senate's demand is understandable. What is not understandable is that the debate is being conducted in public and that it is assumed to be self-evident that from mid-1971 a drastic reduction in troop strength will no longer be avoidable.

This is both politically and tactically unwise, since the principle so far in force has been that a unilateral reduction in troop strength is out of the question.

Confidential negotiations with the Soviet Union on this issue are said to be in progress. Confirmation of the fact is not forthcoming and it is doubtful in any case that Moscow will decide to make concessions in return for something that, given time, would have come about anyhow.

The time is long since past when *initiatives for bilateral troop reductions* came from the East. The Soviet Union is content to wait and see. Moscow itself is far from keen on reducing its presence in Eastern Europe – not for fear of Nato but out of mistrust of its own allies. Events in Czechoslovakia put a damper on Soviet enthusiasm for troop withdrawals.

Troop withdrawals and arms reductions must accordingly be included on the agenda of the European security conference by which the Soviet Union sets such great store.

If, as reports suggest, Moscow proposes soleley to discuss renunciation of the use of force and expansion of economic and trade links one may well wonder why a large-scale conference needs to be convened.

Renunciation of the use of force can be agreed independently of a security conference, and the pipeline agreement recently reached with the Soviet Union is a convincing example of how trade can flourish without the need for several dozen countries solemnly to discuss peace in Europe.

No one can object to a security conference as such. It is important enough. But it must lead to a general debate and to results that genuinely increase security. A security conference that does not include an attempt to end the threat of an arms race in Europe is not worthy of the name.

Whatever happens America's allies in Europe must take US intentions of withdrawing large numbers of troops over the next few years into account. It is no use lamenting America's desire to cut foreign exchange costs by means of a reduction in troop strength.

What can European members of Nato do? It is unrealistic to suggest that they increase their own troop strength. Experts do ... Europe were to cooperate closely on armaments, strategy and supply lines.

The actual result would be important for more than its own sake. An attempt to cooperate more closely would show America that Europe takes its security seriously. This in its turn would boost Europe's political right to a say in decisions and developments.

If nothing is done Europe need not be surprised at America taking decisions on which the Old World has little or no influence.

Hans Rademacher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 February 1970)

National disgust at bomb outrages

First the hand-grenade attack at Munich airport, then the fire raised in a Jewish old people's home. One crime is more disgusting than the other.

In the one case peaceable air travellers were the victims, in the other old people who wanted to spend their last years in a country that in the past has dealt savagely with them and their kind.

There cannot be the slightest question of an explanation, however far-fetched, still less an excuse. A link between the two crimes has yet to be uncovered but the suspicion cannot be avoided.

The first and foremost task must thus be to determine the culprits, the men who may be behind them and their motives. Were they Arabs again, shunning not even the most cowardly form of terror, or were they – perish the thought – Germans?

It is good that the Minister of the Interior promptly made a personal visit to Munich. It should and must be made clear that investigations are being carried out with maximum energy.

At the same time a special watch must be kept on Jewish synagoges and homes and a closer check must be kept on persons entering and resident in this country.

It is not for nothing that this country has particularly generous aliens legislation. The Federal Republic must not now be allowed to become the scene of foreign guerilla and civil warfare.

The first spontaneous reaction to both news items was disgut. Everything must now be undertaken to prevent further dreadful deeds of the kind happening.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)

Nixon reassures his European Allies

President Nixon's foreign policy address to Congress includes a number of statements that will reassure America's European allies. It reflects the pressure to cut troop commitments in Europe brought to bear by US public opinion but shows at the same time that Mr Nixon has no intention of taking drastic, unpremeditated steps.

The President points out the unseverable links between the United States and Europe and makes it clear that he is well aware of the problems attached to possible negotiations on bilateral troop reductions. This is less in the interest of Senator Mansfield than in that of an Atlantic alliance capable of action.

Yet though Europe can derive a number of assurances from the address nothing would be wronger than to relax in the certainty of continued American presence.

It was a known fact before the address that the Americans aim to bring about a redistribution of costs within the alliance; likewise that the Europeans will have difficulty in convincingly countering US arguments in view of the major contribution the United States makes.

It is high time the European members of Nato detailed their views on the future of joint defence. There must be no waiting until the present offset payments agreement lapses in mid-1971.

(Handelsblatt, 19 February 1970)

Britain and the EEC

Continued from page 1

full eleven points behind the Conservatives.

These, then, are the reasons why Wilson and a large number of the MPs of both parties who were so enthusiastically in favour of Europe two years ago are unable effectively and decisively to counter the increasingly popular anti-Common Market campaign.

It would, however, be wrong to assume from this change of opinion among the general public that politicians too have had a change of viewpoint but merely an electoral appeasement manoeuvre.

Regardless of anti-EEC campaigns and superficial emotional arguments that confusingly reach the Continent it is as well in all soberness to bear in mind that even now, despite the improvement in Britain's economic and financial situation, there is still no real alternative to the Common Market.

Everyone in Britain now knows that entry will be a costly business. Yet no one knows better than Mr Wilson himself that staying out of the Common Market will be even more expensive.

This is why, regardless of public opposition at home, he will have to join at the end of the Brussels talks. Everything else is a matter of nerves.

Fritz Wirth

(DIE WELT, 18 February 1970)

Stoph tries ... dodge the iss...

Chancellor Brandt has replied ... and drily to a long letter fr... Premier Stoph. He noted that ... prepared to attend one meeti... expected a second would take plac...

For the rest, the Chancellor ... there was probably little point ... changing further letters. Poi... common must be discovered in ... sion.

True enough, the points on wh... two differ are known only too w... sides ought to know what ca... demanded and what need not be ...

Yet it does look as though d... motives lie behind the readiness ... two sides to meet at the conferenc... If this is the case, the expectation... also be different.

Willi Stoph will certainly not ... negotiate measures designed to ... hardship caused by the division ... many. What he wants is diplom... cognition, if not full then at least ...

At the same time he would like ... out the many assurances made ... Berlin's Eastern allies that at ... least the GDR is not placing obst... the way of a relaxation of tension.

Willy Brandt, on the other hand ... not want formally to recognise th... but has no objections to agreemen... amount to as much provided they ... him to make progress in Moscow, ... and Prague.

In the long term the Chancellor ... like to improve the lot of German... East, in the West and in Berlin.

When the two German heads of ... ment meet it will be not unlike ... school. ~~Neither side will have~~ ... cularly good hand, as both real... they will not know what cards th... holds.

To continue the figure of speech ... will be a great deal of money on ... table. Success or failure in this partic... game will influence the further-reac... political moves of both.

Where two players are playing ... bluffs are called on the worst hands ... pack. All is at stake and one of th... will have the worse nerves. That i... way it is in the card game.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 Februar...)

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POLITICS

NPD endeavours to overcome election debacle

Adolf von Thadden did not paint a rosy picture of the assembled National Democratic Party delegates at ...heim-on-the-Main.

The election debacle, which the NPD ...d considered impossible, hurtled the ...PD into a crisis, that might lead to its ...tal collapse. The National Democrats ...ed a boost from the provicial assembly ...ections in order to ... a stop to the ...owing omens of dissolution.

The number of members on the party ...ooks has declined to 24,000. The Party's ...ffers are empty.

Grave errors of judgment were made in ...e past year according to Adolf von Thadden in his report on the state of the Party. He considered that the appearance ...f Party stewards in Frankfurt and the ...ot fired by this chief of security officer ...olley against counter-demonstrators in ...assel possibly lost the NPD the 300,000 ...otes which would have given the Party a ...lace in the Bundestag on 28 September ...ast year.

Thadden's attitude has changed since ...he meeting of the investigating com...mittee in Wiesbaden. He is now prepared ...o accept responsibility for what happen...d.

Those who had hoped that Thadden's ...lmost unlimited influence on the Party ...ould be held in check soon sensed that ...e still had the absolut majority of the Party backing him. With his Führer-image ...on Thadden is the force holding the Party together.

He still exercises a strong attraction over these men and women who often give the impression of being good, upright citizens.

The rapturous applause that greeted ...on Thadden was a clear indication that no one is going to take a stand against the Party's leader.

For a matter of hours the impression was given that the Party could close its ranks and cover up all its contradictions.

But then 53 year-old Bavarian State Chairman of the NPD Benno Hermannsdörfer stood up and accused Thadden of using chicanery to manipulate statements ...

A Munich branch of the party and the Bavarian state committee, it was learnt from official sources, had suggested that at the Party conference there should be a clear separation announced from all those NPD men who by their political and ideological statements repeatedly gave the Party the reputation of being virtually Nazi.

This petition had been nipped in the bud behind the scenes by Thadden who applied massive pressures.

Hermannsdörfer said he could not hold his peace any longer. He stated that the NPD must put itself unquestionably on the foundation of Basic Law and confirm parliamentary democratic order.

It seems almost comical that the Bavarian NPD chairman has only just been aroused by a programmatic party assembly speech by Professor Anrich made in 1966. Hermannsdörfer has tried to make it clear to party delegates that Anrich's racist and biologically based national philosophy is in effect "clearly unconstitutional." He claims that anybody in the Party who did not totally reject such ideas should not be surprised that the election was lost. Hermannsdörfer's words were lost amid cries such as "Traitor".

Anrich spoke. He called his attacker feeble-minded, though he did mince his words. Thadden was silently horrified as Anrich said the committee meeting of NPD associates Pöhlmann and Hermannsdörfer a few days before in camera had voiced a claim that he, Maier-Dorn, and Professor Grünberg must for the sake of the Party give up all ideas of being re-elected to the party executive. These three successfully rejected the idea.

What was previously conjecture has now been stated. Thadden's deputy Pöhlmann (who can be supposed to be as right-wing-radical as the Thadden group) belongs clearly to the opponents of the party leadership.

Hermannsdörfer obviously miscalculated in his amazing open attack. Anrich's ... his in-fighting with Thadden before the committee of delegates or not.

Hermannsdörfer has been startled to discover that Pöhlmann as a tactician knows that his big chance has not yet come. With opportunist skill he has kept his distance from Hermannsdörfer and the words that the latter has let slip.

Only a few young delegates have sprung to his aid and Hermannsdörfer is isolated.

Thus when it came to the re-elections for the party leadership Pöhlmann decided not to stand against von Thadden. Thadden was re-elected with 527 votes out of a possible 612.

As his deputy, Pöhlmann received 558. The other deputies, Buck in Hesse received 525 votes and Mussnug in Baden-Württemberg received 514.

After the party convention in Wertheim it can be stated that the NPD, which was formed in November 1964 as a grouping of the right-wing extremist set-ups that had fallen on stony ground ground before then, is itself faced with complete defeat.

A poor result in the forthcoming provincial assembly elections in Hamburg could speed up the process.

Peter Diehl-Thiele

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 February 1970)

Strauss unchained harms union parties' unity

Vilshofen is in Bavaria. But that is not a valid reason for considering that political statements made there must for geographical reasons always be placed under the heading *Folklore.*

Certainly for as long as the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties (CDU/CSU) were setting the political tone we were accustomed to regard the traditional Ash Wednesday exhibition of Bavarian politicians as a spree of a special kind, as the tail-light of a carnival season of madness and to weigh up their words accordingly.

A hard set-to in this corner of Bavaria was scarcely likely to lead to anguished cries from the crowd. In the wrestling ring something must be offered if the crowd is to get its monwy's-worth.

Without a touch of coarseness Vilshofen is just not Vilshofen. It is not at the best of times a stage for uttering cool, sober, factual political statements.

But what CSU chairman Franz Josef Strauss had to offer this time could no longer be concealed by the atmosphere of beer fumes and tobacco smoke at the scene.

And Strauss himself has left behind no doubt that this is how it was intended. As an official representative of the Federal Republic engaged abroad in difficult talks which are to say the least vital for the whole of this country he does not want to be defamed as a dilettante amateur diplomat. The words were being spoken by a politician who constantly has on his lips the expression "German interests" meaning the Federal Republic's national interests.

The chairman of the CDU's sister party has, as a result of his stand at Vilshofen and his tirade of hatred, done more damage to the Federal Republic than the National Democrats (NPD) with their right-wing extremist, nationalistic warblings could manage.

Taking this into account we can see the harmlessness of Strauss's attack on the FDP Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl (obviously as a result of Ertl's political success) when he called him the stirrup lad of the SPD.

Josef Ertl has proved to be too tough a Bavarian to be toppled by such malicious slander. Nor is State Secretary Egon Bahr likely to suffer attacks of acute depression just becauss Strauss in Vilshofen showed himself in his true light.

It is far more likely that CDU/CSU colleagues broke out in a cold sweat as they heard tell of how Strauss unchained on Ash Wednesday destroyed everything that the group of CDU-planners-for-the-future had attempted so strenuously to build up, that is to say the image of a modern, reforming party, which, free from emtional overtones, raises matter-of-fact arguments against the government's declared policies.

Now the CDU must get their heads together and decide if they can continue to go along with such a colleague in their midst.

In the Bundestag Chancellor Willy Brandt ahs pointed out on many occasions the discrepancy between official utterances of CDU/CSU politicians in the Bundestag and unauthorised rhetoric outside.

It is justified then for everyone to ask himself what exactly the two right-wing parties really want. Ill-considered polemics or a genuine policy of alternatives? In Vilshofen Strauss added his mite towards making the Opposition's policy untrustworthy.

The idea of giving up regional divisions and having the CDU campaigning in Bavaria remains intangible. But this would state a few cases clearly and perhaps the day will come when the CDU can no longer avoid it.

The particular strength of the union parties was in the past the amount of ground they covered. But in future the electorate will want political parties to have an increasingly well defined profile. This could mean Strauss and the CSU in Hamburg, Hanover or Düsseldorf.

If the executive of the CDU takes seriously the task of working out a contasting manifesto to the government's policy the demogogic escapades of the CSU will become an increasingly heavy burden to them.

The day will come when this situation can no longer be covered up with the idea of Christian brotherly love since in the long run the fight for existence could involve the decision whether to break all ties with the black sheep of the family or not.

Gerhard Ziegler

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1970)

Free Democrats describe themselves as a 'motive force'

The Free Democrats have now come to terms with events in the first hundred days of the Brandt-Scheel coalition government and are describing themselves as a "motive force".

In a recently published progress report the FDP states that it finds itself today for the first time as part of the political alliance in which it can develop its own characteristics to the full and expand healthily with a partner which treats it fairly.

The report goes on to say that never ed in the general policy of a governing coalition and put into effective practice as now.

Word for word the report continues: "The perpetual crises and quarrels of the CDU/CSU legislative period are today just a bad dream. The inner schisms of the two parties destroyed the coherence of the Coalition and caused government splits, often making effective government under these parties impossible and damaging our country."

The FDP progress report says that even before the statement of government policy had been published the "Little Coalition" had carried out revaluation of the Mark "thus removing one of the two most unwelcome heritages of the CDU period."

The other unwelcome inheritance involves the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. "The growing isolation in foreign policy" has thus been broken, the report claims, and peaceful use of atomic energy has been furthered.

The FDP report does not pretend that in the day-to-day business of government cooperation there are differences of opinion.

But, the report maintains, in this coalition little difficulties such as this can be smoothed over without jeopardising the partners' relationships with each other. For instance, "the basic difference of opinion on the question of increasing taxes" was overcome. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher said openly in discussing this topic, "Schiller's tax plans are unacceptable to the FDP," the report adds.

In such cases the strongest arguments win through according to the report, which says "the Chancellor decided: no tax increases ...". The introductory chapter concludes with the statement: "The coalition of Free Democrats and Social Democrats has functioned better in its first hundred days than any other previous coalition in Bonn."

Commenting on Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's performance the progress report says that when he took office the influence of the smaller coalition partner received "an undeniable gain in stature."

Minister of the Interior Genscher has, the report claims, begun a domestic policy involving "dynamic and decisive élan which corresponds to his modus operandi and involves rational reforms."

The report says that one of the most important tasks of the government will be "the completion of an entirely revolutionary tariff agreement for officials in the public service. This wage agreement must point the way ahead."

In the report it is claimed that Hans-Dietrich Genscher has kept the election promise to place a strict control on the regulations concerning telephone tapping.

The work of Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in the European Economic Community and on general agricultural finances is praised in the report.

In the preface FDP chairman Walter Scheel writes: "This first progress report is of great value and a source of pride to us."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)

THE PRESS

Bonn press conferences provide a government - governed link

It is difficult to describe as it has many facets. What is more its business is publicity and never stops talking but it still stubbornly resists speaking of itself.

Indeed the Federal Press Conference in Bonn is there to ask other people questions and report on their answers and not, however, to answer questions as to its own nature.

But in spite of itself it has become a favourite topic of conversation as a result ... unwritten rule that journalists should not discuss their profession in public.

One inside man's conviction seemed to speak against this break with tradition. He warned his colleagues not to reveal everything as it would interest nobody. But a woman journalist was of the contrary view and found the subject extremely interesting. "I'm eager to see what the outcome will be," she said.

To anticipate the result at the very beginning we can quote one of the most successful and brilliant journalists, Friedrich Sieburg. In his book *Black and White Magic* he wrote succinctly, "Press conferences are the death of journalism. Those who attend them are part of a uniform mass who accept what they are told and fail to track down the concealed truth off their own bat by thorough research."

If this assertion were correct this too would be the judgement of the Press Association in Bonn whose only function is to organise this type of press conference. But it is not correct, or only partly. This can easily be proved.

Press conferences are indispensable for technical reasons if nothing else. For instance after the regular Cabinet meetings in Bonn that often last well into the afternoon any information given to the three to four hundred interested pressmen can only be in planned form. If Government Spokesman Conrad Ahlers were to take every journalist aside and tell him privately what had happened he would still be talking the next day. And there is nothing to guarantee that pressmen would get more out of it.

Nothing stops journalists chasing after ... But then there is scarcely enough time for the actual reporting. The Press conference is indispensable as a basic source of information to meet journalists' demands.

The Federal Press Conference, a "registered" association, is thus essential. But there is justification for the concern shown that this could be linked with a tendency to make the news more uniform and divert it along certain channels.

Commentaries too could be standardised if journalists innocently and thoughtlessly adopt the interpretation of the material that government spokesmen must put into their announcements.

Is the Press conference immune from this? Not in individual cases. What Bonn correspondents of *Pravda* consider to be the truth is their own affair just as every other paper can print what it considers to be correct and in a way it considers correct.

But there are institutional safeguards against the dangers of this independence. The fact that the Press conference does the inviting and does not allow others to make demands on it has more than symbolic value.

By renting its own accommodation it has established rights and does not shrink from making use of them. Only recently an "unattached" questioner turned up and Hans Leussink, Minister of Education and Science, had to say with faint heart, "I don't think we have anything to say here."

And if one of the questioned plays on the wrong note he can be harassed by the chairman or the mass of the members can express their displeasure by grumbling. He can also find himself in the same situation as Franz Josef Strauss in his last appearance before the elections to the Bundestag when he was told, "Minister of Finance, you should be more succinct."

The rules of the proceedings do not affect the heart of the confrontation between spokesmen from the executive or legislature and the representatives of the Fourth Estate. The amount of meat in the news and the way it is prepared depends largely on the activities of Press conference members.

One person who got to know it first of all as an insider and then as a mo[...] of the government compared it [...] prima donna who normally goes a[...] languidly in a state of semi-conscio[...] though occasionally falling a ra[...] calculable victim to desires and lo[...] and assailing her guests. She is no[...] indulgent, all too indulgent, but o[...]casions she can show no mercy.

The best example is the "Spiegel [...]fair" when the Press conference mem[...] did not let up until they were told [...] Conrad Ahlers, at that time the peri[...]cal's deputy chief editor, had been arr[...] illegally in Spain.

Another highlight was the Press [...]ference requested by Eugen Gersten[...] when still Bundestag President to [...]gate his affair which then turned [...] admittedly with his own aid — the place of his public "execution."

But the picture must not be distor[...] It is neither possible nor necessary al[...] to go all out. If the Press confer[...] members feel that there is someth[...] rotten in the state they must not be [...] to act. But the more problematic cas[...] everyday routine when it has to annou[...] news worthy of inclusion in the m[...] media. And here it always has the duty [...] getting to the bottom of at least the m[...] important items.

How does it stand in this respect? [...] in the best light. The prima donna [...] feels tired. She does not always [...] questions with the persistent stub[...]ness that is necessary and she does [...] always have the expert knowledge [...] essential for finding out what is wo[...] knowing.

This is a generalisation but it is inevit[...] where there is a group of the m[...] varied composition. But it is justi[...] because every utterance before this o[...]cial forum has a different specific we[...] to a confidence or a statement made [...] less formal surroundings.

There is therefore only partial tru[...] the argument of journalists who repres[...] the view of why they should ask que[...]tions and others profit by it. They [...] write to a large extent only what oth[...] people have asked. Participation does [...] rob them of sources that everyone righ[...] uses when looking for exclusive info[...]mation.

Some curious facts emerge when ask[...] non-questioners the reasons for th[...] silence. One journalist said, "When [...] think about the whole affair I realise [...] it is actually nonsense." Another said, "[...] is pure habit that I do not ask [...] questions. I have been in Bonn for twe[...] years now and have yet to make [...] maiden question."

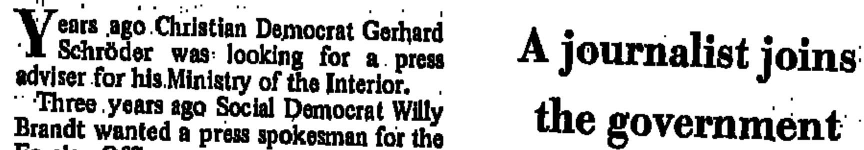
A third pressman admitted frankly th[...] he was thankful for every question.

Oskar Fehrenbach

(SUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 197[...])

Conrad Ahlers, chief Government Spokesman, at a Bonn press conferenc[...]

(Photo [...])



A journalist joins the government

Years ago Christian Democrat Gerhard Schröder was looking for a press adviser for his Ministry of the Interior.

Three years ago Social Democrat Willy Brandt wanted a press spokesman for the Foreign Office.

On both occasions the man sought turned the offer down.

Four months ago Free Democrat Walter Scheel rang up New York, having a favourable memory of the man he had once met when visiting America, and offered him the post of deputy government spokesman, a position promised to the Free Democrats in their coalition talks with the Social Democrats.

Rüdiger Eberhard Irnfried Maximilian Freiherr von Wechmar, an SPD voter in the September 1969 elections and a member of no party, accepted the FDP leader's offer.

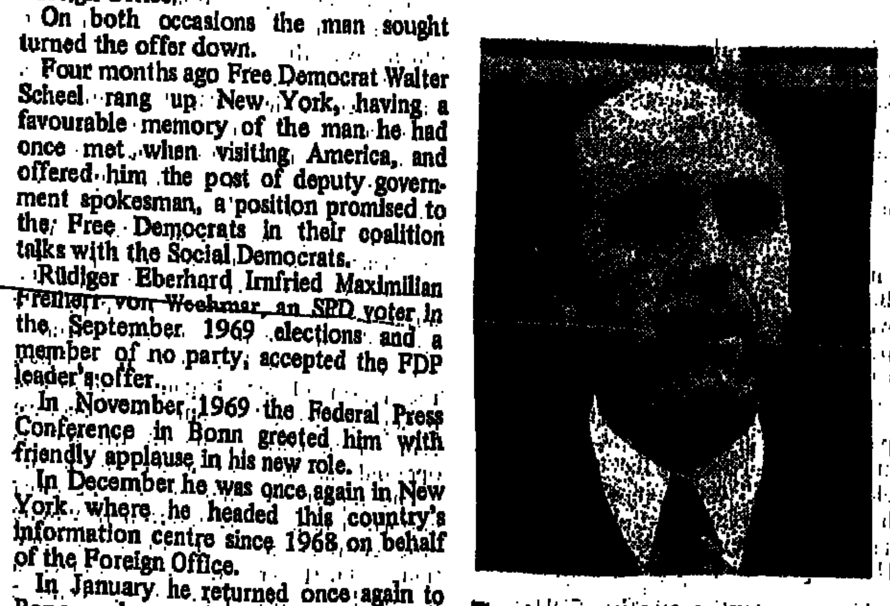
In November 1969 the Federal Press Conference in Bonn greeted him with friendly applause in his new role.

In December he was once again in New York where he headed this country's information centre since 1968 on behalf of the Foreign Office.

In January he returned once again to Bonn and now he is taking a skiing holiday in Seefeld until mid-March.

Offically he is still an employee of the Foreign Office but assigned to the Federal Press Office. From 1 April he will be the official deputy head of the Federal Press and Information Office of the Federal government directly subordinate to the Federal Chancellor.

Conrad Ahlers and Rüdiger von Wechmar have known each other since they lived in Hamburg in 1946. In future they will take it in turns to appear at public presentations of government policy held every week. This practice was introduced during the Grand Coalition by Ahlers and State Secretary Günter Diehl. Contrary to previous practice when he remained for the most part an anonymous administrative official, the deputy head of the Press Office is now a public figure. Many Bonn journalists know Ahler's deputy as a colleague. He was born in Berlin in 1923, the son and grandson of professional soldiers. He went to school in Berlin and Königsberg. As a twenty-year-old lieutenant he was taken prisoner-of-war in Tunisia by the American forces.



The deputy head of the Federal Press and Information Office Rüdiger von Wechmar.

While interned he studied journalism and clock-making. He returned to this country in 1946 and became a reporter for the Federal Republic Press Service (dpa) in Hamburg. In 1948 he became editor of the American press agency, United Press, in Frankfurt, then collaborator and finally head of the UP office in Bonn where he stayed until 1958.

After this he spent five years in New York as press adviser to the Federal Republic's consulate-general there. From 1963 to 1968 he served as head of this country's second television service's East European studio in Vienna before going once again to New York on behalf of the Foreign Office.

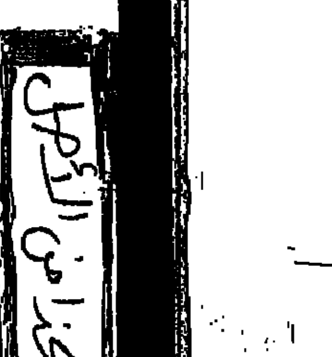
Rüdiger von Wechmar could easily fill a book with his family history. He is a descendant of a Franconian Imperial knight and related to the Prussian, English and Swedish royal families as well as the Russian Czars, Napoleon and, on his mother's side, the writer Theodor Storm.

He was one of the founders of the Press Conference in Bonn in 1949 and drew up the rules for the appearance of government officials. From 1950 to 1951 his father was chairman of the Bonn journalists' association.

Observers in Bonn expect that Rüdiger von Wechmar's journalistic and diplomatic experience and his wit and charm will help to realise one of the Chancellor's intentions — to try more democracy. He is beginning his work with considerable trust placed in him.

Rudolf Strauch

(DIE WELT, 14 February 1970)



THE WAR

Dresden destroyed twenty-five years ago

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE ONLY DUMMIES

The report of the Wehrmacht supreme command of 15 February 1945 announced the terrifying news in the usual cautious veiled terms, "Last night British aircraft made terror attacks on the built-up area of Dresden."

"The statement from the Allied Supreme Command in Paris on the afternoon of 14 February 1945 was more detailed. "In the night, in direct support of the Red Army, RAF Bomber Command made two large-scale, concentrated attacks on Dresden, the first large-scale air attacks of this war. The city, only some seventy miles from Marshal Koniev's front and of great strategic importance for the enemy as a vital rail junction, was attacked by 800 heavy bombers. They dropped four-ton mines, hundreds of two-ton bombs and 650,000 incendiaries. Clouds of smoke reaching up to 16,000 feet covered the city when the planes left. Extensive ground fires were observed and could be seen more than 150 miles away. During the day Dresden, still burning and covered by a layer of smoke, was again intensively bombed by 450 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth American Air Force."

Behind these words lies Dresden's tragedy. The inferno did not only destroy almost completely one of the most beautiful cities of Europe but is also believed to have killed 135,000 people. The catastrophe that met Dresden, at that time almost completely intact, on the night of 13 to 14 February 1945 was greater than that of Hiroshima, when the number of dead are considered.

On 13 February Fasching Tuesday had been celebrated in the city. It was not as exuberant as in peacetime but this did not stop children running in the streets in brightly coloured costumes.

Dresden had been bombed only twice and then the raids of 7 October 1944 and 16 January 1945 were on the industry in the suburbs. But now the war was affecting the city more and more. Since January refugees had been streaming into the city from the East, Silesia especially. Every day the population increased by several thousand. On 13 February it was estimated that there were at least half a million refugees in the city as well as the 600,000 usual inhabitants.

People were relatively confident. Rumours soon spread in a city that was still being spared serious bombing attacks and people said that the Allies would spare Dresden as long as the German Luftwaffe did not bomb Oxford. Another rumour, and equally foolish, was that Dresden was to become Germany's capital after the War.

At any rate Dresden citizens felt more secure than people in other German cities. That probably explains the fact that in the Circus Sarrasani the air-raid warning shortly before ten o'clock in the evening was given by clowns and accompanied by a few jokes.

Dresden's air defence was accordingly poor. Flak guns were positioned on the surrounding hills in great number — but they were only dummies. All the flak had been sent to the Eastern Front a long time previously. Night fighters were stationed at Klotzsche airfield not far north of the city but the number of planes was small and took off too late. In the city itself the air-raid shelters were almost useless. And the hundreds of thousands of refugees had to squat in the stations and emergency accommodation built in parks.

The first bombs exploded at 10.10 p.m. They were heavy and destroyed roofs and shattered all windows within a wide radius. Then the incendiaries were dropped. The heavy bombs originally dropped meant that the effects of the incendiaries were more devastating. The British airman who directed the raid on the city stated, "The bombs are falling true."

The second wave of RAF bombers reached Dresden one and a half hours after midnight. This wave, consisting of 529 bombers, was twice as strong as the first.

The fire storm between the houses resulting from the first attack was already so strong that the bombs could no longer be aimed. The planes therefore attacked only those areas that were not yet burning. Afterwards "mines" were dropped that fanned the fires still more.

When the third wave, 316 American Flying Fortresses, came over on the morning of 14 February, Ash Wednesday, they could only drop their bombs into an inferno of flames, smoke, ashes, debris and mangled bodies. Accompanying fighters fired their machine guns on the masses of people and the refugees' carts and wagons.

Ever since the War there have been numerous controversies as to how far this destruction raid was justified, whether the devastating fires had any strategic value and who must bear the responsibility, even though people do not want to compare Dresden with Auschwitz.

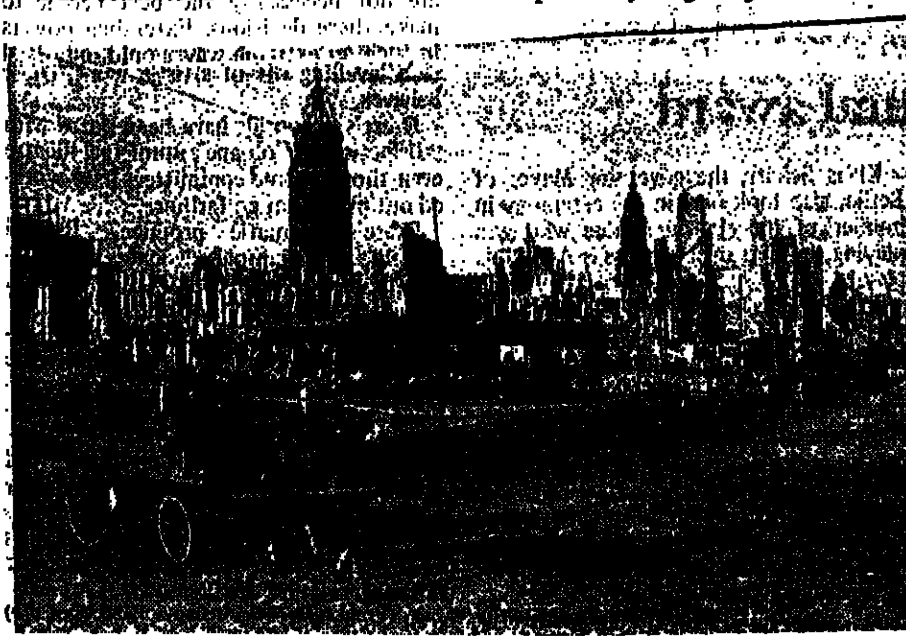
It is an established fact today that the destruction of Dresden's industry could not have been of decisive importance as the city was relatively poor in industry. Destruction was not aimed primarily against transport facilities to affect supplies to the Eastern Front. For instance the important railway bridge across the Elbe was excluded and all track was restored to use three days afterwards. It remains doubtful, to say the least, whether the bombing of Dresden was of decisive help to the Russian offensive.

Operation Thunderstrike, as the Allies called this attack, was looked upon as an attempt to support the Russians. Later surmises include the conjecture that Churchill wanted to show the Russians the strength of the Western Allies.

Nobody has contradicted the Russians' assertion that they demanded no more at the Yalta Conference that ended two days before the destruction of Dresden than that the British and Americans should bomb arterial roads behind the Eastern Front to cause confusion in Silesia.

Leo Sillner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970)





Until 13 and 14 February 1945 Dresden had been spared the ravages of attack from the air. In the first weeks of 1945 the city was a haven for thousands of refugees fleeing from the Red Army. After two bombing raids the city was left in rubble and ashes and more than 100,000 people were killed.

(Photos: Ullstein 2, Süddeutscher Verlag)

DRAMA

Sperr makes comedy from scenes in concentration camps



Nobody ever seems to have thought of fully explaining Adorno's statement that no more poems could be written after Auschwitz and that poets, especially German poets, would throw their writing

In 1965 when we watched Peter Weiss' *Ermittlung* in silence, with respect and with doffed had it would have been hard to believe that a German dramatist could write — only four years after the Auschwitz trial — a concentration camp scene causing audiences to roll in their seats with laughter because of subconscious comic literary associations that the playwright was unable to suppress.

But the funny thing is that the scene mentioned did not result from the dramatist's intentions of building golden bridges for his audience back to the Third Reich. It is quite clear that his mission is one of anti-Fascist enlightenment. He has the best and most candid intentions.

This paradoxical and embarrassing trouble was the fate of 25-year-old dramatist Martin Sperr as his third play *Koralle Meier* had its premiere in Stuttgart. The scene referred to reflects all the weaknesses and defects of Sperr's dramatic technique and for this reason warrants particular attention.

Koralle, a whore from Bavaria, is led before the concentration camp commandant Kreininger (as in the case of all the other characters she is not based on any person living or dead).

Two ludicrous SS men are allowed to test their masculine prowess on the woman in an adjoining room. While the one succeeds ecstatically the other fails spectacularly, attracting the scorn of his SS colleagues and the audience.

A few seconds later there is again laughter. On the commandant's orders Koralle, describing the events brazenly and obscenely, receives the wages of sin from her two SS lovers. Their motto is that a German male does not deceive a woman, not even one you can buy.

Two five Mark pieces jingle in her palm. Who knows, perhaps some older men in the audience tried to remember the charges years ago.

It could be argued crossly that Martin Sperr's merry concentration camp is to be viewed more as an invitation to Fascism and less as a struggle against it. *Koralle Meier* secretly relieves people of all guilt. The play frees people from the compulsion to consider the subject of Fascism rationally and seriously.

Sperr turns the whole Auschwitz complex into a hunting ground for humorists and writers of comedy. The fact that reactions are not as bad as they might be must be due to the audience noting that the young playwright probably did not mean it in that way.

Sperr had to fall in his new hunting ground — we have to grant him that. In his first venture into historical greatness and the monumental he certainly used the wrong half of his talent — his gift for comedy. That has fatal consequences for the story that follow exclusively the laws of the classic deus-ex-machina technique.

Koralle, the village prostitute, is put in the concentration camp because she was caught by a squad of country gendarmes just as she was giving the Jew Goldbaum 2,000 Reichsmarks to pay for his journey into exile to the United States. It is a good touch that it is the mayor to whom she refused her services eleven years previously who marches past her little plot. All he does is pounce and off to the concentration camp she has to go.

The camp is just around the corner. Koralle refers in vain to her Aryan pass

the camp authorities noticed in the files a petition by one of her customers, the local group leader. But in her emotional state she makes one rash remark in front of the SS members who live in the village and before she can look round she is back in the torture chamber.

Here towards the end in a second camp scene Sperr seems to have realised that he did not want to write a comedy. So now he quickly indulges in serious dramatic technique. He stylises the harassed Aryan prostitute as a sort of female equivalent to Kleist's Michael Kohlhaas fighting against the injustice of Hitler's regime.

In front of the camp commandant, his wife, the guard and the barrels of machine guns she severely reprimands Nazism and demands that people in the camp should be treated decently. When she calls upon the inmates to revolt Commandant Kreininger draws his revolver and it's all over.

This is fortunate. For Sperr was just starting to indulge in a dangerous mixture of banal drama and pure ignorance of extermination techniques in German concentration camps. Here at the latest the audience wanted to make allowances for Sperr and have mercy on him because of his age, his naive theatre of ideas and perhaps also his history classes which must have been taught to him by an incompletely informed teacher.

And yet this does not touch upon the objective reasons for Sperr's failure. The most serious blunder is the combination of action in a concentration camp with the figure of a prostitute, now fashionable once again. In drama the whore is always a cheerful person, especially when equipped with Bavarian commonsense and a nationalist German frame of mind. But playing in the face of the ideology of murder and gas chambers she is reduced to a lamentable condition, fit only to be pitied.

Nobody needed to pity the Koralle at the Stuttgart performance, Ruth Drexel. Showing no inhibitions she seized the false chance in the role, striding obscenely over the stage though without eroticism. She gave the impression that she was head and shoulders above producer Palitzsch. He was unable to control this temperamental actress and lead her and the play into catastrophe.



A scene from Martin Sperr's 'Koralle Meier' premiered in Stuttgart (Photo: Hanns...)

Carefully and credibly he harmonises the camp commandant (Valentin Joker) and his blond wife (Ingeborg Engelmann) with the correctly interpreted "banality of evil" of the Hannah Ahrendt story.

This makes it even more incomprehensible that the producer allows the playwright to talk him into having a mixed children's choir in night clothes who appear during scene changes and sing in a pseudo-Brechtian manner of "Koralle, the hope of the oppressed" and "daemonic sweetness".

Mothers at the Stuttgart premiere were beside themselves with delight at the sight. But the play was affected by a repulsive feature of respectable honesty and a mendacity that was, I realise, intended to produce a different effect.

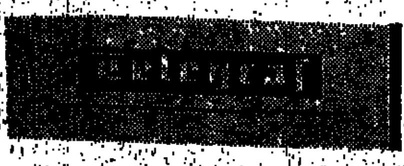
Sperr has wrongly for the most part been compared with Horvath. Though he does not yet have Horvath's genius in his feeling for twilight situations and his dramatic technique the corrective hand of experienced Peter Palitzsch could have been expected to help the play in this direction.

But he, with troubled conscience I suspect, used the noise of sirens and din of machine guns, to produce a futile background inferno. He gave a faithful production of the play but should he have?

Wolfgang Ignee

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 February 1970)

Tilla Durieux given highest French cultural award



"I am very touched and could almost cry."

These were the words of thanks that came from the grand old lady of this country's theatre, 89-year-old Tilla Durieux, during the interval of a performance of Jean Anouilh's comedy *Leocadia* after she had been given the "Palmes Académiques", the French cultural award, by François Seydoux, the French ambassador to the Federal Republic.

Klaus Schütz, the governing Mayor of Berlin, also took part in the ceremony in honour of the elderly actress who was playing the part of a duchess is Anouilh's play.

Tilla Durieux was given the award made of laurels and imitation palms for outstanding acting performances in French plays. In the past four years she has appeared in four plays by French dramatists in Münster's municipal theatre and the Hesse State Theatre in Wiesbaden.

She acted in Giraudoux's *Mad Woman of Chaillot*, Marguerite Duras' *Days in the Trees*, Billetdoux's *Through the Clouds* and Anouilh's *Leocadia*.

(Telegraf, 7 February 1970)

Cologne theatre man... plans democratisatio... of city stages

Participation in decision-making democratisation are today de... that play a large role in the theatre... as in industry.

Discussions on making this cou... theatres more democratic have be... part vehement. Now Claus Helmut D... theatre manager at Cologne, has... terevened in the argument with his... plan that has a real chance of success.

Drese is convinced that there ha... been enough participation in de... making in Cologne theatres up to... that the obscure administration... drawing up of theatre programme... seen and understood by those in... Drese suggests frequent conferences attended by elected delegates of the... actors and actresses, technicians an... presentatives of the various audi... organisations. All concerned will be... to gain a hearing and thus have a righ... participate in decision-making.

Drese hopes that these circumsta... could lead to the participants' sens... responsibility for all theatre opera... coming more strongly into evidence.

A general atmosphere of acclaim i... wanted at these conferences. Wha... wanted and what are demanded an... cussions so as to make proposals... criticism and where people are prep... to take part in debates on pro... problems in the theatre.

But Drese does not want to go s... that the whole of the theatre staff wi... have to decide on the programme, di... tion and casting.

He considers it undeniable that st... are not necessarily the best people... make these decisions. Extending pow... in such an extreme way would only l... to a levelling off of artistic work, he believes.

Drese's proposals have been noted... satisfaction at Cologne's municipal thea... even though some committees have wa... ed out plans that go farther.

Drese's dramatic producer, Rob... Kabelitz, for example advocates partic... tion in decision-making for all operatio... branches working at the theatre.

This form of comprehensive partic... tion in theatre operations could test... strength of conviction of progressive... tistes even before the start of a prod... tion.

But Kabelitz too is basically convin... that the proposals of his theatre mana... contain the first practical steps towa... the democratisation of theat... in Cologne. This will be the basis f... further work and discussion.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 February 19...)



CINEMA

Schamoni's new film 'wir zwei'

KielerNachrichten

...raf Porno was nowhere to be seen. ...ns did not put in an appearance. Politics had no part to play.

Speculation about sado-masochistic instincts was ruled out. In his fourth film (his first in colour) Ulrich Schamoni speculates about something quite different.

He considers that the public wants to see a film depicting conflicts into which it can easily be led, portrayed in such a way that everyone is enlightened.

Schamoni wants to make the problems of the cinemagoer transparent.

The plot is in fact everyday. A marriage is threatened when the wife's former lover puts in an appearance. The childhood friend and the wife try to revive the past. They try to recreate previous love games and finish off the love affair they never completed.

The attempt fails. The new ties, the everyday routine of marriage are stronger than the lure of the past.

This is a story that could happen any day. The fact that the whole seems original is a result of the original fine detail of the film.

The cast is a typical Schamoni choice. The wife is played by Sabine Sinjen, who was also in *Es* and *Alle Jahre Wieder*. Schamoni himself plays the husband.

Christoph Bantzer has his debut in a major role as the childhood friend. Schamoni's little daughter Ulrike plays Schamoni's little daughter Ulrike. Also in the film are numerous other friends and acquaintances of Schamoni.

Schamoni considers this film to be the sequel to his first major sucess *Es*. As in that film the scenes were shot in Schamoni's own home. But this has changed considerably since *Es*. Then he lived in an underground flat in Charlottenburg. Now it is a villa in Grunewald.

The scenes shot out of doors are in little-known poetic corners of Berlin.

Many sections of this film come to life thanks to improvisation. The widow of *Die Welt* editor-in chief Hans Zehrer chanced by one location and started chatting to Sabine Sinjen.

There were also difficulties involved in filming a child's birthday party when there was supposed to be a fit of tantrums.

But the children came from an anti-authoritarian kindergarten and could not be persuaded to kick up a fuss or even take other children's toys!

In the end children of members of the camera team had to be drafted in. They obligingly squabbled in the required manner.

Remembering the success of his first film Schamoni hoped to entitle this one Es-moll (E-flat minor), but the less peotically minded film distributors would not go along with this.

Two other rejected titles were *Am Ende des Regenbogens* (At the End of the Rainbow) and *Erinnerungen in Grün* (Memories in Green). At the moment the film is called *wir zwei*. Whether this will be considered more attractive remains to be seen.



Sabine Sinjen playing the part of the wife and Christoph Bantzer as her ex-lover in Ulrich Schamoni's new film 'wir zwei' (Photo: Teampress)

Otherwise Schamoni was independent of the film distributors and if the film is a flop he will have to bear the cost.

But Schamoni is optimistic: "A film without sex and crime must surely have a good chance. This is how I see the problem. On the one hand there is a need to get away from rubbishy commercialised films and on the other hand we must prevent arty films being relegated to 8mm home projectors.

"Moreover the quality of the average Federal Republic film churned out nowadays is so appalling that a moderately good and respectable film must stand out in the crowd."

Although he is sceptical about the underground world of 8mm projectors Schamoni also flirts with the Underground. The music to his film is provided by the musicians' Commune *Xhol Caravan*, one of the most exciting underground beat groups in this country.

When *Xhol Caravan* gave two concerts in Berlin the audience was not aware that it was watching auditions for the job of providing the film music.

With tricks such as this Schamoni managed, despite the cost of colour film and equipment to keep his film down to around the 700,000 Mark level.

Of today's film directors in this country he seems to be one of the most humorous.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 February 1970)

Asia Film Week in Frankfurt

Contributions from nine countries have so far been received for the fifth Asian Film Week organised by the Frankfurt Federation for General Education.

They are from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, South Korea and South Vietnam.

The film week will again be organised by Herbert Stettner.

A new Japanese film by Satsuo Yamamoto which will take up a whole evening of the week is of particular interest. It is an anti-Vietnam-War film.

For the first time the Indian programme in Frankfurt will include films from the southern Indian film centre in Bangalore.

A new satirical film by Ephraim Kishon is expected as Israel's entry.

It is hoped that this time there will be greater participation in the film week from Arab countries.

A representative of the film week organising team selected the Arab films to be presented in Frankfurt.

The film week will be between 10 and 17 May this year.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1970)

'Learning by play' is given a new meaning in Berlin

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Cooperating with a group of actors from the mime theatre *Zentrifuge*, the Institute for Youth Work in the Wannsee district of Berlin has been presenting a theatrical production for young people that is worthy of note.

The main actor in the play asks the policeman? "

The actors bring the children right into the action that takes place on the stage and which could be a typical part of a typical day in their life.

"Kalle" and "Willi" are not allowed to play in the kitchen. "The kitchen is for cooking in." Nor may they play on the lawns in front of the house.

In the end they run away so that they can play and run around making as much noise as they please with no objections in the woods.

The mother, the caretaker and the policeman admonish, prohibit and chastise. Only when they are given firm assurances that they may now play in places where it was forbidden before do Kalle and Willi agree to come back.

In an unscripted piece of playacting after the main event children from the audience test the reactions of the adults and two boys in the play.

Thus the audience become actors of their own situations with their own personal worries and problems.

What do the initiators of this idea hope to achieve by it? They say: "Thematically the plays we act do not come from some imaginary fairytale world, but the real everyday lives of a normal child's life."

"These are themes that have real meaning for children and thus they can be taken up by the little ones and continued."

The idea is not only that the children should play at theatres and create situations and dialogues with the actors. They should become actors themselves. This is a way to new teaching methods.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 11 February 1970)

Theatre without costumes or plays

Twelve students at the College of Music and Drama took matters into their own hands. They found the roles ascribed to them by the college no longer satisfactory, so they got together for three weeks and worked out their own drama evening without a play.

This was their way of protesting against shortcomings in their education, which in their opinion took too little account of so-called open form.

Out in the country avantgarde actors worked six or seven hours per day in order to produce a drama off their own bat without qualified instructors.

Hannes Eyber said: "If any problems cropped up we asked each other for possible solutions. None of us was able to make some feeble excuse for playing truant and not turning up at rehearsals."

There were two possibilites for the young actors' theatre, calling itself *Theatergruppe 69*. They could either take up a literary theme or produce something completely new.

They chose the second alternative, deciding to put their own problems and worries into dramatic form and articulate them with the skill they had learnt or were still learning.

The exposé which came unedited from the College was written by Hannes Eyber himself.

It was a text montage from Peter Weiss and Frank Zappa with quotes and commentaries reflecting the situation during a crisis.

One eighth of the play is pure improvisation which explains why the performance sometimes lasts 120 minutes and others as much as 150 minutes. The actors say it depends entirely on the mood they are in.

But the remainder of the performance does not consist of well-rehearsed parts. Hannes Eyber says: "We read the text once or twice then threw it in a corner."

There is a communal responsibility for what happens in this directorless play.

Of course even in this groupwork there is always a watching eye. Everyone subjects himself to the needs of the performance. Hogging the limelight would be contrary to the whole concept, and no one does it.

Hannes Eyber tends to get hot under the collar about *Living Theatre* about Beat and fashions, art exhibitions and the like, saying that he considers the trends are all going in the same direction.

The young actors want this play to provoke. According to drama teacher Heinz-Walter Krückeberg the play is no play but is absolute theatre. The people the actors want to provoke are the audience, fellow-students, drama teachers and theatre managers.

Head of the Hanover drama division Hans Günther von Klöden recognised the importance of this experiment. He gave the youngsters time off from their college supporting them spiritually and financially.

Hannes Eyber: "We don't need any costumes for our productions, just a placard and a heap of rubbish. No drama production was ever cheaper."

Krückeberg was very enthusiastic after seeing the first experiment. He spoke of the College producing a pioneering effort for the first time.

He welcomes the idea of acting without literary guidelines, and with only the means provided by the theatre. He says: "They have learnt more than they realise."

It is not certain that there will be successors to this experiment yet. The playless, scriptless play was premiered on Friday 13 February at the College of Music and Drama in the Walderseestrasse.

Four of the ad-lib actors are accepting contracts and quitting Hanover.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 February 1970)

EDUCATION

Electronic brains will solve teacher shortage



Human knowledge is now growing as fast as never before. Ninety per cent of all scientists that there have ever been are at work today.

Development is particularly rapid in the ... out of date after only five years.

This raises two points: Learning must not come to an abrupt end when school and university is left behind and new ways must be found to present the steadily increasing amount to be taught with efficiency in spite of the teacher shortage.

Siemens has developed a method of programmed education that uses a computer. This will offer promising possibilities in the future.

This method of programmed education is being tested first of all in book form. Pupils will be supplied with what is to be learnt divided into small sections offering the best learning potential.

With the help of a questionnaire the pupil will have to control his own performance. If he gives an incorrect answer he will have to work through the appropriate section once again.

The efficiency and sphere of application of programmed education can be expanded when the material to be taught is stored in a computer and appears — divided once again into small stages — in picture form on visual computer equipment similar to a television screen.

The pupil himself decides the speed and degree of difficulty of the individual series. The questions asked at the end of every stage act as an objective control to check whether work done is correct. Computer assessments show whether the pupil must repeat the stage and if so how comprehensive this revision must be.

The programmed system of computer controlled teaching and evaluation developed by Siemens is the first to allow the pupil to formulate freely his answers to the control questions. In questions dealing with the nature of an electric current, for example, the answer "movement of free electrons" will be recognised as correct by the computer however it is ... sible to make the pupil select the correct answer out of the several that were listed. The pupil now feeds the freely expressed answer into the computer with the aid of a type-writer keyboard belonging to the visual computer equipment.

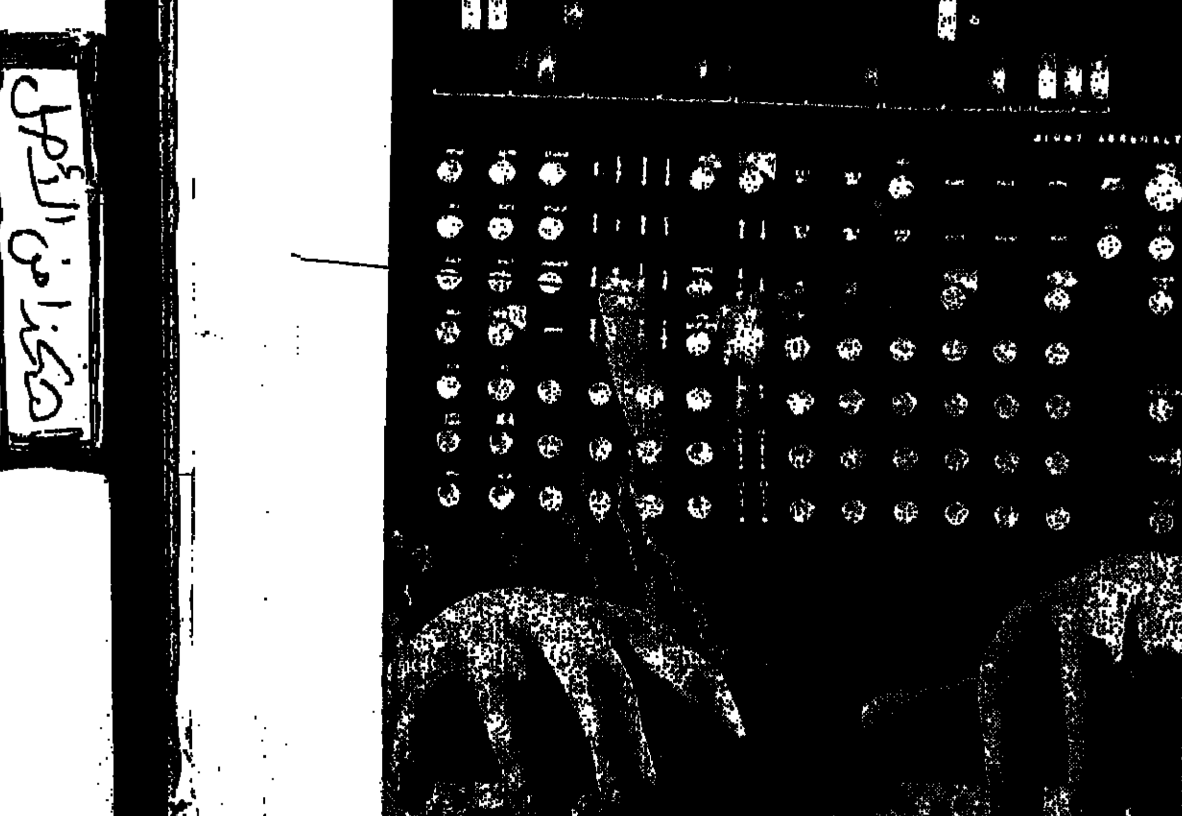
This type of programmed education system is suitable for school, university or professional training. The teacher is not replaced by the computer but supported and unburdened by programmed education.

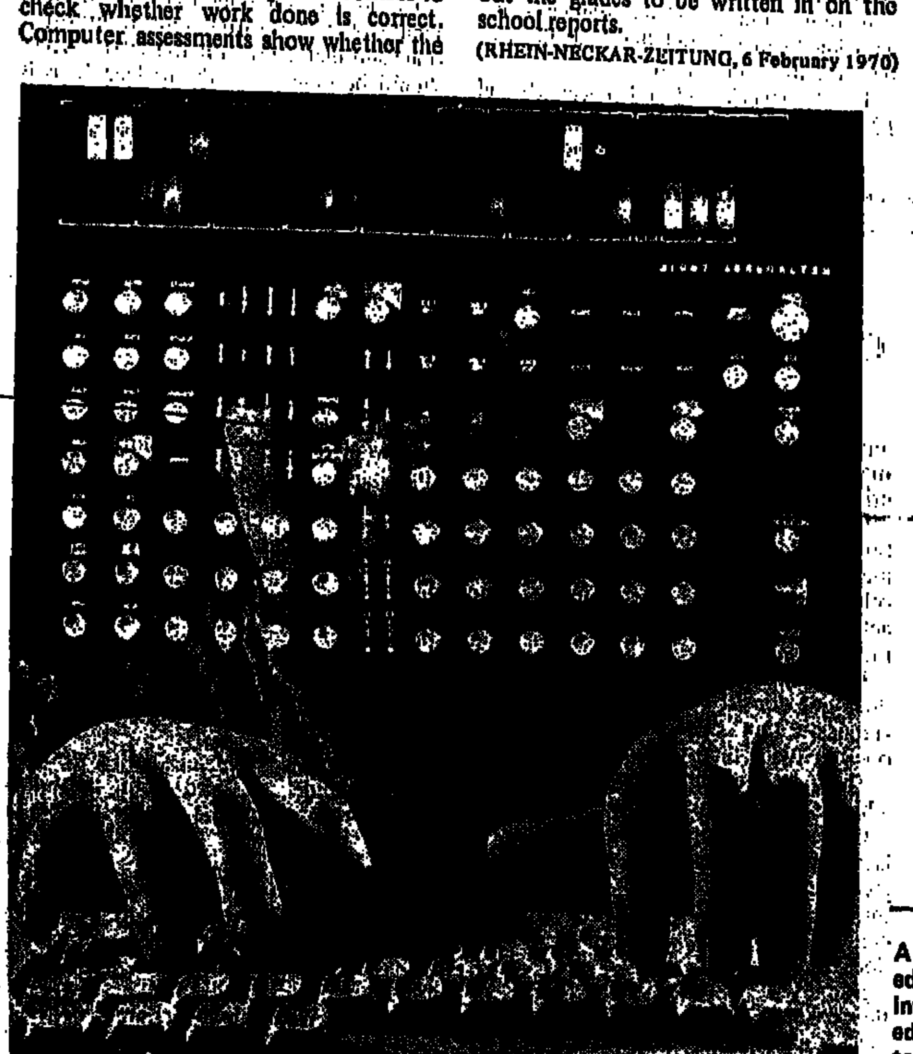
Computer assessments give the teacher an objective judgement on the level of knowledge of all pupils. If they have any difficulties they can be helped with speedy individual tuition. As each pupil works uninterrupted on his own the new material is absorbed more quickly and more intensively.

Lists of pupils' performances, remarks on special circumstances to be taken into consideration when awarding marks, the calculation of over-all grades, the writing of reports or admonitory letters and the compilation of timetables can all be carried out by the computer as a supplementary task.

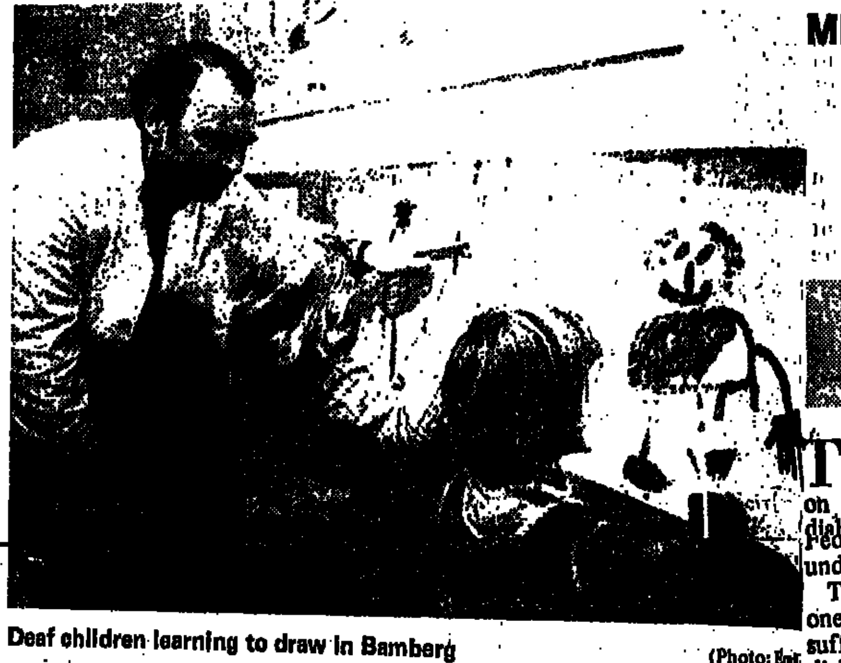
Trials of this sort are already in operation. Since September 1969 a computer has been storing the individual marks of pupils at the Thomas Mann Grammar School in Munich together with the supplementary information needed to work out the grades to be written in on the school reports.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 6 February 1970)





A newly developed method of programmed education with the help of a computer offers interesting possibilities of introducing into education more and more of the new material that must be taught. The system is extremely efficient. (Photo: Siemens)



Deaf children learning to draw in Bamberg (Photo: ...)

Drawing prepares deaf children for everyday life

Süddeutsche Zeitung

I aim to teach children the art of how to assert themselves in life," says Harry Müller, teacher at the Bamberg School for the Deaf.

He believes that a considerable step towards this aim is early and intensive drawing classes. "As the children concentrate on learning gestures this artistic activity can be harmonised sensibly with learning to speak," the 45-year-old painter and designer explained. "Drawing helps them with concepts and the world of concepts."

Harry Müller teaches all 128 children at the deaf school from kindergarten stage right up to the highest classes. To him his teaching is a special subject. He does not want to rear artists nor promote talents in one particular field. "Art is beyond the limits of what can be learnt. What can be learnt is insight into forms and how they can be deploied," he says.

This is why he considers his function to be more than corrective care. He says that the only thing wrong with the children is that they lack a fifth sense. To make up for this deaf people's vision is normally more strongly developed. Teaching them to draw helps sharpen their eye even more. "Their imagination is also developed and this serves to explain and interpret their environment," adds Harry Müller.

In the kindergarten stage the teacher teaches with the help of play. The independent representation of objects results via the sense of touch, sketching, drawing and repetition. It is not until later that he goes into details of representation.

Drawing classes are concerned with the ... — man, animal and surroundings. These categories are continued throughout the pupil's whole stay at the school, Müller reports.

With the youngest pupils in the kindergarten stage he uses charcoal, brushes and water-colours. One important fact he discovered was that small children must be offered large areas on which to paint. "The younger the child, the larger the area must be," he said. Newspapers, packaging and wallpaper remnants are used as canvases.

In the first elementary classes ... develops into real teaching. Each ch... given his own paint-box. With the ... from the kindergarten to the school ... drawing classes are integrated with ... training.

The teacher demonstrates the ... the blackboard, the concept ... clearer and the pupils see and und... the extent of the concept. The ... and its representation on the black... develops at the same time into ... children's first reader.

In the higher classes, Müller rep... drawing on the blackboard is expa... into picture stories. Educational ... through the town and to the market, ... safety and even religious education ... captured in picture form.

Drawing becomes a means of ex... sion to these handicapped childre... class the children should learn to ex... themselves clearly and also be abl... explain exactly what they want. ... educational function has absolutely ... ing to do with art. I only use the meth... of art," Müller said in describing his ...

In the final classes that train pupil... their future career drawing classes ... linked with the working world. Th... meant to help the pupil enter lif... society. It is important to train a chil... be independent and to strength... self-confidence as society still doe... always admit these children any... ranks in spite of their qualifications.

Headmistress Praxides Forster refer... to one great international succ... recorded by the school. At the elev... world congress of the International So... ty for the Rehabilitation of the Han... capped held in Dublin in September 19... as many as ten of the 280 drawi... awarded a prize came from the Bamb... School for the Deaf.

All ten of the works submitted by ... children aged between five and fourt... were not specially done for the exhibi... but were selected from the day-to-d... work of the drawing classes.

Bamberg School for the Deaf's teachi... methods have now been adopted throug... out the Federal state of Bavaria.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 19...)

MEDICINE

Diabetic motorists must take extra care

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The number of diabetics in this affluent society of ours is continually on the increase. A quarter of a million diabetics are known to exist in the Federal Re... undetected diabetics is far greater.

Things have reached such a pass that one person in four is an unsuspecting sufferer from diabetes, and the number of diabetics is on the increase in East Germany too, where according to official statistics 60,000 people between the ages of twenty and sixty suffer from the complaint.

Diabetics can be a traffic hazard in various respects. They need not be motorists. Diabetic pedestrians, for instance, and there are plenty of them among older people, can be just as dangerous.

It is a well-known fact that diabetics who take insulin via the hypodermic run the risk of hypoglykaemia, a sharp fall in the level of sugar in the blood, as a result of a wrong dose taken out of ignorance or negligence.

The symptoms are poor judgment and reflexes, clouding of the mind, cramp and even irreparable cerebral damage.

Now the experienced diabetic under doctor's orders can tell pretty well when this dangerous state of affairs is on the cards and can, for instance, pull to the side of the road and eliminate the danger of being responsible for an accident.

Yet milder cases of blood sugar shortage resulting from insufficient intake of carbohydrates can be every bit as great a danger as the failure to recognise the advent of a more serious attack for what it is.

New anti-diabetics developed by the pharmacetical industry have made it easier to handle many cases of the complaint and the feared symptoms of blood sugar shortage are unlikely to recur now that insulin can be taken orally.

Mild or incipient cases of diabetes among young people can nonetheless lead to occasional instances of hypoglykaemia. Older diabetics, who are mostly overweight, are less prone to suffer from a sudden decline in the level of blood sugar.

Diabetics are particularly prone to the risk of permanent damage to their circulatory systems. In thirty to 35 per cent of cases damage occurs to the eye, the incidence among male and female sufferers being roughly equal.

Severe cases of diabetic retinopathia are uncommon nowadays but even the slightest haemorrhage in complaints of blood vessels in the retina can reduce vision to a greater or lesser degree.

This is why every diabetic should regularly have his eyes tested, a demand that can be put into practice on a voluntary basis among diabetic motorists but is unlikely to meet with any great response among other diabetic road-users.

Older diabetics tend to suffer from diabetic arteriosclerosis. Eighty per cent of those who have symptoms of circulatory trouble run the risk of either arterial sclerosis or coronary thrombosis. Passing clouding of the mind and spells of dizziness are symptoms to watch out for.

Diabetics who are under doctor's orders need not, provided the doctor has objections, be prevented from driving but they must be aware of the responsibility and the need for frequent medical checks or personal checks using the latest in test strips.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 February 1970)



Europe's first semen bank

Bremen Dr Kurt Sokol is the founder and owner of this establishment. Pursuing veterinary studies Dr Sokol developed a revolutionary method for freezing human semen. A chemically induced ejaculation produces the semen which is then frozen to a temperature of 196 degrees centigrade. The semen can be used for a year after freezing. Dr Sokol defended himself against widerspread accusations that by selecting doners he was breeding human beings. He sees his function as an aid to married couples who want a child and with whom all other methods of treatment have proved unsuccessful. The donor remains anonymous. (Photo: Keystone)

Newly discovered fungus produces new antibiotic materials

A sensational discovery has just been made by Bremerhaven's Institute of Marine Research.

In the North Sea a research team found ray fungi that now play a decisive role as the basis for the production of healing drugs such as streptomycin.

Science had previously registered these groups of micro-organisms only on land or in fresh water.

When Soviet scientists recently found isolated examples of this type of fungus on the high seas they thought that the bacteria had found their way into the sea by chance.

But now the Bremerhaven researchers led by Horst Weyland can prove that whole colonies of these ray fungi exist on the sea bed.

The many journeys of the research ships *Meteor* and *Anton Dohr* since 1966 have served among other things to look for these microscopic fungi on the sea bed. And researchers did find these small organisms.

To be able to study these more closely under a microscope, scientists must first create suitable culture media where they can multiply. Horst Weyland and his colleagues prepared chitin cultures while still at sea and let the ray fungi mature in the hermetically sealed probes under varying temperatures. Colonies formed after a few weeks.

Although Weyland had reckoned that each of these colonies were derived from just the one ray fungus he came to the conclusion that twenty to 3,000 ray fungi live in one cubic centimetre of the sea bed. "It was laborious mosaic work," said the bacteriologist.

The biochemical functions of these fungi in the sea bed are to be investigated in the next few weeks and months. Horst Weyland states, "On the basis of this discovery we now have a group of micro-organisms that produce new antibiotic materials." Painstaking scientific experiments will now determine their character.

Ray fungi belong to the bacteria group. Only a small fraction cause infections such as the dangerous actinomycosis. The majority of them have an important function to life. They are of decisive importance in the decomposition of organic materials.

The Institute of Marine Research is ready to place its colonies of ray fungi at the disposal of medical institutes and pharmaceutical industries.

According to Weyland there has been interest in his discoveries abroad too. British scientists have already asked for ray fungi colonies for their own research.

As the bacteriologist said, the full importance of this discovery, especially for medical science, cannot yet be realised.

(DIE WELT, 9 February 1970)

Aphrodisiacs don't work

Love pills, potions and the like are in almost all cases ineffective, the Federal Republic Pharmaceutical Research Institute in Munich concludes from a study of a large sample of preparations claimed to stimulate the sexual drive.

They generally contain coffein and alcohol with an admixture of plant extracts such as cola nut and various roots.

The preparations cannot be expected to have the effect claimed, the institute noted. The only factor likely to stimulate the emotions was the high price in relation to the contents.

(Münchner Merkur, 11 February 1970)

■ DEVELOPMENT AID

The new 'philosophy' behind development aid



There is no patent medicine for the problems of developing countries. These problems have far too many facets. The roots of economic aid between "nor-

Nor does the much-discussed Pearson Report, the most important international document with regard to development aid policies, formulate these problems as if they could be solved over a short period.

This report is bound to be the subject of intense discussion here now that it has been translated into German.

The publication of the Pearson Report was taken by the Minister for Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Erhard Eppler, and this country's representative on the Pearson Committee, Wilfried Guth, President of the Deutsche Bank, as the ideal opportunity for passing comment on the prospects for the second decade of development aid, which has just commenced.

Before the second ten years of development aid began Chancellor Willy Brandt declared in his statement of government policy: "We will contribute to a communal strategy of development and take any stimuli produced by the Pearson Report into consideration. The government will take pains to achieve the aim outlined in the report for general achievements in development aid (0.7 per cent of the gross national product from public means, at present standing at 0.42 per cent) with an increase rate of around eleven per cent per annum.

"We will try to find ways of ploughing refluxes from means of public capital aid entirely into purposes of development aid."

Erhard Eppler is hoping that the 0.7 per cent level will be reached by 1980, and points out at the same time that other countries, in particular Japan have a lot of ground to make up.

The impulse to take an inventory of development aid policy came from the former President of the World Bank George D. Woods. It was taken up by his successor McNamara who handed over the task to the former Canadian Prime Minister and Nobel Prize winner Lester Pearson.

The eight-man Committee that Pearson called together consisted neither of professors who would have given a scientific report nor of government representatives.

A disappointment is in store for anyone who seeks revolutionary or radical ideas in the Pearson Report. In three basic aspects the Report comprises a collection of what has been achieved so far in development aid. Furthermore it is aimed at what Guth calls "a visionary appeal" to the parliamentarians responsible for development aid particularly those in America.

The philosophy of a world community is to be brought home to them and practical suggestions are made. There are two representatives of underdeveloped countries on the Committee. Members of the Committee came to the conclusion that despite many disappointments the past achievements of development aid were not a bottomless bucket.

By the end of the century, as long as there are peaceful developments in the world, a large part of the countries today dubbed underdeveloped will be able to stand on their own feet so that development aid programmes are superfluous.

At the talks held in public, with representatives of developing nations the question of private investments cropped up again and again. It was concluded from these discussions that the oft uttered word "exploitation" by industrial countries was no longer going the rounds and that private investment was being regarded more and more as an essential part of

Anyway firms that operate in developing countries must "do as the Romans do", adjusting themselves to local conditions and acting in conformity with the idea that they are engaged in a partnership.

The Pearson Committee makes fewer recommendations than many people postulated, but more than administrations in developing countries have been prepared to concede to date.

The authors of the report admit that they have concentrated the points under discussion on what — tediously enough — could be achieved if peace all over the world were not jeopardised by the ever-widening cleft between rich and poor.

Thirty-four per cent of the world's population lives in industrialised nations and makes in all 87.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

So the 66 per cent of the world's population living in underdeveloped countries produces only 12.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

The following statistics and facts bear out the fact that over a long period we must exercise great awareness.

Mexican corn and rice from the Philippines have brought about the "green revolution". This could help to banish hunger from the world.

These agricultural products have pushed up requirements of artificial manure threefold. But the capital available at the moment for setting up factories to pro-

than was available six years ago.

Industrialisation has on the average risen in developing countries by 7.3 per cent.

Eighty-five per cent of investments have been raised by developing countries themselves.

Saving rates in developing nations during the sixties comprised on average fifteen per cent of the country's gross national product.

Development aid coming from communist countries could not be considered in the Pearson Report since there was a lack of information and opportunity to make the necessary contacts.

A number of talks with Eastern Bloc representatives showed that there is a general reluctance there to enter into cooperative schemes.

Erhard Eppler, however, considers it likely that the ideological motives of communist countries will not be greeted too warmly by developing countries in future.

No sooner did Eppler have the Pearson Report on his desk than he was talking about another document that is likely to be decisive in the future course of development aid policy, namely the Jackson Report.

This will point out ways in which officials in numerous United Nations organisations concerned with development aid will be able to arrange and coordinate their work better.

Most of the members of the Pearson Committee are however opposed to the idea of another panel being set up to tackle these matters.

(Handelsblatt, 9 February

Higher figures for ... East Bloc

NRZ Neue Ruhr Zeitung Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Trade between this country and East Bloc countries including China increased in 1969 by sixteen per cent. The increase has been achieved in commerce both ways, and has now reached 9,000 million Marks.

Exports from the Federal Republic have increased just a little more steeply than imports from the East Bloc. Compared with the substantially increased Federal Republic foreign trade the proportion of trade with the East Bloc slipped from 4.4 to 4.2 per cent of total trade.

The 1969 figures show that the profit on balance of trade with the Eastern Bloc increased in the Federal Republic's favour to about 1,000 million Marks.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 5 February)

Mergers and the control of mergers

Statistics prove it: the desire of industrialists to enter into cooperative schemes or mergers with other firms has greatly increased. All the signs point to a continued and accelerated process of concentration.

It is striking that there is a predominance of gigantic concerns involved in these marriage processes in the electronics, chemical, vehicle building and machinery producing industries.

Now the merger of Mannesmann and Thyssen has been pushed through and the multinational Enka Fabrics is proposed. Last year the Wintershall group joined forces with BASF and the Volkswagen subsidiary Auto-Union was linked with NSU, to name but a few examples.

It is generally agreed that merging into huge concerns is a result of technical and economic developments and in many spheres is useful and necessary.

The large European market as well as growing trade and competition with the rest of the world demand concerns which are large enough to be competitive.

But attention should be paid to mergers to ensure that concentration into a gigantic concern will really lead to better conditions for increasing productivity and therefore strengthening competitiveness, which are the reasons for mergers and cooperation.

There must be a guarantee that the resultant competitiveness as an outcome of linkups does not lead to uncontrolled monopoly of the market and the destruction of healthy company structures. Not to mention concentration procedures which lead to a monopoly without an increase of output and also cut out healthy rivalry.

In order to put a stop to this the Bonn government is considering introducing preventive merger controls. Industrial unions and organisations that have looked over the draft bill for cartel prevention are not too happy with the concept. The amendment to legislation against restriction of competition has already caused a certain amount of concern and agitation among economists.

It is the law reformers' sole duty to limit the process of company concentration only in cases where effective healthy rivalry is precluded.

This is a good thing since operational, fair competition between companies not only promotes optimum economic freedom but is also valuable as consumer protection.

The Economic Affairs Ministry, in considering the question of company cooperation and mergers, has not been so short-sighted as to take into consideration only the conditions on this country's market.

This matter must needs involve considering constantly international competition.

One tricky point which remains is, of course, answering the question of how domination of the market is to be defined. This matter has also not been adequately been cleared up in the United States.

There are cases where a fifty per cent share of the market does not necessarily imply monopolisation of the market.

The current idea of limiting a company's share of the market to twenty per cent is therefore problematical. Fixed boundaries cannot be set for this. A good example of this is the merger of Mannesmann and Thyssen. Although this new gigantic concern has a 31 per cent share of the market the Brussels Commission came to the conclusion that the merger of the two companies into the largest single concern in this sphere in the European Economic Community does not constitute a limitation of competitiveness.

It has been ascertained that in this country to date there is no case of absolute control over the market being occasioned by a merger, so it is justified to ask whether the proposed controls are in fact necessary.

In this respect it is essential to bear in mind that the continual enlarging and opening up of the market is leading to an increased tendency to merge, and it would be no mistake to have controls ready for use if necessary.

It goes without saying that size is no crime and smallness no virtue. But occasionally it seems that economic dominance is an urge which has not left some company managers.

On the other hand it must be said yet again that nowadays the industrialist's job is not made simple. It would be unfair to accuse him of being possessed by greed for profit and having no other aim in mind but to preclude all competition.

Room for manoeuvre is being limited all the time and this can become dangerous. Head of Siemens Dr Tacke said: "Nowadays we are controlled by about fourteen different authorities. So are we really such evil people?"

Concentration of companies into industrial giants should not be measured by any kind of moral yardstick.

Gunter Ringleb

(Handelsblatt, 11 February 1970)



■ PUBLISHING

The future of this country's weekly publications



Tension is mounting in the world of weekly magazines and the pictorial press. The question is, as printing, editorial and production costs rise, who can capture new markets and win the struggle for survival.

and advertising were recently published by the printing industry for the year 1969.

They showed that there had been an increase in circulation in those publications which took an active part in education and achievements in our society giving directional aid in a critical or seemingly critical manner.

Better circulation figures were also achieved by those publications in full colour that tried to bring the world and its neighbours into this country's living-rooms.

Any publications that fitted into neither of these categories were threatened with a decline in sales figures.

The biggest gains among the weekly papers were scored significantly by *Bayernkurier* (circulation up by about 6,000 to around 100,000), and *Deutsche National und Soldatenzeitung* (up by about 11,000 copies to approximately 132,000).

The heat of the pre-election battle and the increase of political thought in public opinion are taking their effect.

Other papers appearing weekly that have consolidated their regular readership are *Die Zeit* (320,000) and *Rheinischer Merkur* (67,000).

The Protestant *Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt* had slight losses (circulation 137,000) and the conservative-liberal *Christ und Welt* plunged to 161,000.

As a result of the election battle and the Social Democrats' victory *Der Spiegel* profited, reaching its highest ever circulation ...

open minded, progressive thinking public is read — and thus tempts people to use its space for advertising.

The sharp upward trend of *Capital* (circulation 164,000, advertising up from forty to fifty per cent) proves this.

But presumably Gruner & Jahr's bigseller *stern* has profited from the golden rule (circulation around 1.8 million, advertising 46 per cent) far more than any other illustrated publication.

In the trend for giving specialist advice come the women's magazines *Für sie* (1.2 million, 4.2 per cent advertising), *Brigitte* (1.1 million, 42 per cent) and *Eltern* (one million, 41 per cent).

These successful magazines aimed at a special readership. Those that did not have experienced a slump. *Constanze* lost its shape and its reason for existence and ceased publication.

Quick gave up its sex policy and lost ground. *Jasmin* with its played-out *Leben zu zweit* (married life) motto has failed to make further ground.

The five bestselling illustrated magazines in this country

This many have occasioned Anne and Dr Hubert Burda to give the illustrated magazine for men, *m*, a more definite "Esquire" sort of outline.

Specialist advice sought in illustrated magazines which are tending to move away from the old wishywashy family style and seek to give information, for instance about television.

Only Burda's giant publication *Bunte Illustrierte*, it seems, fails to fit this picture. It has a circulation of about 1.9 million and an advertising percentage of roughly 43.6.

The exception that proves the rule then seems to be the magazine which is brightly coloured, but well arranged with less attention paid to the content than to technical perfection and the price.

It seems that *Bunte* appeals to a great extent to a public similar to that of the book of family devotions, but perhaps in a higher price range.

This magazine too has realised how essential it is to give detailed information on matters such as health, sex, the home, travel and leisure and pleasure pursuits. These sections of the magazine have become or attempted to become more matter-of-fact.

Thus they carry on the fairytale world that their public seems to revel in.

The main heroes and heroines seem to be Soraya, Princess Margaret and the Kessler twins.

Whether the idyllic world of some of the less spectacular and ambitious publications will stay as rosy remains to be seen. There is doubt about the future

Continued on page 12

Fashion designers are wielding soldering irons this season

The fashion conscious woman aged between fifteen and twenty-five tinkles, jingles and jangles as she walks modishly through the wintry streets of the Federal Republic.

She may be carrying several pounds of iron around her body, reminiscent of the worst the Spanish Inquisition could dream up as she strides along rattling seductively.

This woman will usually have, or give herself, a small bosom. She will adorn herself with boleros of chainmail over her shoulders, back and ribs. This will have a heavy fastener at the level of the breastbone.

On the left and right there will be a few square inches free of metal. If she wishes the fashionable woman may also encase her breast in a kind of metal brassiere, to be worn over the jumper of course.

According to the boutiques the modish Miss will be miniskirted and maxicoated, feminine and long-haired.

The costume jewellery trade is entering on a new era. But what it produces is not exclusively new.

One of the foundation stones has been laid by eccentric Paris fashion-designer Paco Rabanne, who, a few years ago, hoped to see the fairer sex packaged in a kind of outsize tin-can.

His rather stiff and pinching first creation was made of tempered steel plates cast at a Krefeld foundry; this was followed by slightly more comfortable metals and later gaily coloured plexiglass.

The latest creation of the soldering-iron dress designer involves round plates of glass, layered with metal.

As so often happens with such revolutionary fashion innovations Paco Rabannes' ideas were deemed unwearable when they first came out.

However, this did not stop Brigitte Bardot from donning metal clothes right from the outset.

Thanks to her stunning appearances in the new "fabric" and the weakness of the weaker sex for something strong as nails, armour-plated blouses à la Joan of Arc were soon on show in the more avant-garde shop windows.

These were matched by scarves woven from very thin metal wire.

But it is not only Paco Rabanne's creations that deserve the fame and merit of leading the way in clattering clothing.

The road to the mothless era in wardrobes passes by the musical *Hair* and the whole hippy philosophy as well as the Beatles and more particularly John Lennon. It is a long road via India and Thailand and leading back to Pforzheim and other centres of the jewellery trade.

The route can in fact be traced back to the costume jewellery of years gone by.

First of all costume jewellery suffered from the reputation of being always a plagiarism, a mock, an imitation. Girls who could not afford to buy the real thing went out and purchased cheap dangling beads which were supposedly indistinguishable from the genuine article.

Coco Chanel put an end to this sad self-deception with her famous Chanel chains. She upvalued costume jewellery as near as possible to the level of real sparklers.

Shortly afterwards the French firm *Hermes* came up with a similar idea, making works of art from silver and steel. They produced heavy bracelets from simple chain links, designed to match their famous silk kerchieves.

Coutouriers Dior and Cartier designed jewellery for their models. In the end people were buying fashionable costume jewellery in its own right and not as a cheap ersatz.

All this was followed by the Indian look, with filigree bracelets and Buddha brooches. When designers had exhausted their imagination on these lines it was the turn of the Incas and Aztecs to be reincarnated.

But the East Asian idea did not die for want of new ideas, largely thanks to John Lennon, who took to meditating, contemplating his navel with chains of beads hanging round his neck.

Another influence in this direction was the Hippy philosophy with the idol Rama Krishna, showing that a man lost none of his godliness just because he jingled!

The range of jewellery on offer this season goes from grandiose works of imagination down to simple, garnet brooches for Mums.

Designers are taking their inspiration from all eras of history. They are using all kinds of materials, even ebony and leather.

Not only must designers of jewellery produce items that are good in themselves, but they must also try to anticipate fashion trends in the dress designing sphere. For instance it is no go their producing close fitting necklaces if Mao collars come into fashion.

Planners at the Federal Republic's largest jewellery centre in Pforzheim (responsible for 67 per cent of this country's total production) are as well informed about what Courrège and Balmain are up to as they are about brass, steel, silver and glass.

It is not enough, either, just to know what women in this country will be wearing for spring and summer fashions, since a third of Pforzheim's production is exported, mainly to Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United States.

Total turnover in 1968 was as much as 494 million Marks.

It is prophesied that metal fashions will have a lifespan of only about one year. Good news for women with large figures — and famine-stricken clothes moths.

Brita Gerling

(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1970)

A mini-skirt in aluminium sequins worn under a caramel-shade chiffon maxi-cape. The kabyle style head-gear is in aluminium sequins designed by Paco Rabanne. (Photo: dpa)

■ SEISMOLOGY

Federal state government debates ways to prevent earthquake damage



Because of the serious damage on Burg Hohenzollern in January the latest earthquake in Baden-Württemberg will certainly go down in history.

It was of the same strength as the ... those of 1911 and 1943.

But of greater concern is the fact that these four earthquakes are linked and the tremors are gradually working their way north towards Tübingen. This line spreading northwards from Ebingen is the epicentre of earthquakes in the Western Swabian Alb and the whole of Western Germany.

In the last sixty years well over forty earthquakes of at least force five have occurred in this area. Over the same period there were only about twelve earthquakes of comparable strength in the other earthquake areas in the Federal Republic, Lake Constance, the south and north Black Forest, Kaiserstuhl and Rastatt-Karlsruhe.

The force of an earthquake is calculated according to its effects on people and buildings. Force five can be felt in the open. Force six causes shock, pictures fall off the walls and cracks appear in he plaster. Force seven causes heavy objects to topple and stones fall off badly-built walls. Force eight quakes move heavy articles of furniture and often cause considerable damage to buildings. Force nine is devastating though this has not been recorded in Germany in the last hundred years. The Sieberg-Mercalli scale goes as high as force twelve.

The Western Swabian Alb, that records the highest incidence of earthquakes in Western Germany and accounts for the most serious cases is believed by Stuttgart seismologists to be continually shaken by horizontal movements along a zone of faults running along a north-south axis.

Results from seismographs at the seven earthquake observatories currently run from Stuttgart seem to confirm this.

This fault can be pictured as a deep break in the Earth's crust running north-south. The parts of the Earth's crust lying ... directions and are occasionally thrown against each other.

Movement is not continuous as the rocks are not flexible enough. Neither can the sections of crust simply glide past one another.

But as movement occurs repeatedly the tension on the rocks in the fault area increases. When tensions exceed the resistance of the rocks there is a sudden breach in some place and the tension is released. It is this release of energy that spreads as a seismic wave from the central fault and when it reaches the Earth's surface shakes it together with people, animals and buildings. It is this that constitutes the earthquake.

All the reasons for the movements along the north-south fault in the western Swabian Alb are not clear.

The strongest and most far-reaching movements of the Earth's crust in central Europe occur in the Upper Rhine Valley. The Earth's crust sinks in this area. The Upper Rhine Plain drops and West and Central Europe slowly diverge. This stretching of the Earth's crust must create compression towards the edges of the Upper Rhine Plain.

Movements of the Earth's crust along this fault continue far below the surface. The tremor centre lies three to six miles beneath the surface and in one case it is as many as ten. But there is no connection between the strength of the quake and the depth of the tremor centre.

One noticeable feature is that the main movements on this fault during the last few decades have edged further and further north. The 1911 earthquake had its epicentre some 25 miles from Tübingen. Each succeeding strong tremor centre has been farther to the north. The latest quake between Jungingen and Ostmettingen was centred on a spot two and ...

Tübingen lies some fifteen miles further north and straight ahead of the route of the centre up till now, not that it could or should be concluded that the town will be affected in the course of the next few years by an earthquake that has its centre in the immediate neighbourhood. But careful control of this earthquake area and further developments there would certainly be useful.

But whatever else happens this latest tremor will, it seems, lead to increased earthquake prevention in Baden-Württemberg by the Federal state. The first question along these lines was recently asked in the Federal state's Provincial Assembly, when the inquiry was made whether the state government was going to act in the matter by introducing measures such as taking out insurance for public institutions in the state against earthquakes.

The history of earthquakes here allows us to conclude that there need be no fear about devastating catastrophes in the future caused by earthquakes of force nine and above that would cause insurers great expense. What can however be feared are tremors with their epicentre in densely populated areas where damage is extensive and involves great expense that could affect the lives of those concerned.

The idea is also being toyed with of introducing preventive measures in the building industry. Discussions were already being held between the relevant authorities when the earthquake in January proved the importance of considerations of this type.

There are already voluntary norms for building measures and instructions concerning the two danger zones in the Federal Republic. In zone one the maximum possible earthquake strength is force eight and in zone two force seven. Wide areas of Baden-Württemberg and the Rhine area belong to the zone one.

But it is doubtful if this type of non-binding recommendation is sufficient for those areas such as the earthquake zone of the western Swabian Alb where there is some probability of further earthquake damage. Regulations for earthquake-proof buildings could prove ...

(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1970)

Weekly publications

Continued from page 11

fortunes of such as *Wochenend*, *Post* and *Das bunte Blatt*, *Frau im Spiegel*, *frau* and *Neue Welt*.

The rising level of education in the country and the motive force of the younger generation is producing a new class of readership.

People are becoming more choosy. In all strata of society there is an increasing demand for a bright exterior which is jeopardising some of these lower priced publications.

They cannot cover rising costs with advertising fees since they have not been favoured by large scale advertisers.

Their only hope of success is to attract as many readers as possible.

If they cannot hold their readers they will get into great difficulties. As popular forms of home entertainment, home-cine, videotaped TV and the like, becoming cheaper and more common there is increasing competition for the printed page as a means of entertainment.

Fritz Hufen

(DIE WELT, 9 February 1970)

Physicists must develop more accurate information techniques

When on 14 January 1845, twenty-seven-year-old Emil du Bois Reymond and five other young scientists founded what was subsequently to become the German Physics Society (DPG) there were two physiologists among the founders.

In the same year Werner Siemens, I. G. Halske, Kirchhoff and Clausius joined, so did medical specialists Helmholtz and Virchow. Then came the turning-point: physics made great strides and left the medical side standing.

Physicists were to remain a band apart until the development of molecular biology. Today physicists and doctors have points of contact again (space medicine, electrophoresis etc.). If anything the two disciplines are more closely interlinked today than a century ago.

Professor H. Ebert of Brunswick outlined this thumbnail sketch at the ceremony held in West Berlin to mark the 125th anniverary of the foundation of the society.

Two recent observations indicate the direction research must take over the next quarter century. What are needed are more exact information techniques. Without them man will continue to assess many natural occurrences incorrectly.

Professor Otto Haxel, 60, professor of nuclear physics at Heidelberg, noted in his anniversary address on Radioactivity as an Environmental Factor that:

"Hydrogen bomb explosions release far more radioactive carbon (Carbon 14) from atmospheric nitrogen than has been expected. This fact has only recently been realised. While man was unaware of it the archaeologists had fantastic results with the Carbon 14 dating method. The errors resulting are not the archaeologists' fault. Physicists' information techniques were too imprecise.

"Radioactive Crypton 85, which occurs during the generation of plutonium in reactors, is pumped into the atmosphere to this day because its existence has only been proved mathematically. It is hoped that by 1980 filters capable of retaining it will have been developed.

"There are other examples too that demonstrate the mighty efforts information technique research will have to make to determine radioactive processes more exactly."

In the United States nuclear power stations are shooting out of the ground like dragons' teeth. In Europe they are already in a position to compete with conventional fuels. Oddly enough, this is not the case in America, where coal, natural gas and crude oil (all fossil fuels) are cheaper.

Even so 50,000 megawatts worth of nuclear power station are on order or under construction in the United States; the figure for Europe is a mere 6,700 megawatts. The reason is that coal-fired power stations generate ash that pollutes the atmosphere and clean air has priority as far as the Americans are concerned.

"You can at least smell bad air but there is no natural mechanism for detecting radioactivity. By 1980 there will be enough nuclear power station in operation round the world to give off two million megacuries of radioactivity of varying longevity every year. What then? Will over-radioactivity cause damage?

The scientists retort is typical and disarming. They cannot justly say what dangers arise.

It has been known since the turn of the century that man's environment is radioactive. In the early days radioactivity had a healthgiving aura. Lists of spas from the turn of the century give details of the strenth of radioactivity measured in the minerals contained in the waters.

The tail end of the list was Bad Wildungen, with waters that contained so little radioactivity (2.5 Eman) as to be virtually unradioactive; as a result its reputation suffered.

We now know that ionising radiation (high-altitude radiation) is indispensable in the appropriate, careful doses. Rickets, for instance, can be cured by ultra-violet light. May not radioactivity too be an elixir of life?

Even if radioactivity enables people to live ten times the normal life-span caution is in order, Professor Haxel emphasised. This is one reason why an internationally agreed limit of radioactivity has been introduced.

Personnel who work in nuclear technology are allowed a maximum permissible level ... for the general public is ... millirems.

At present technological radioactivity, that is, the artificial variety, has reached roughly the same level as the natural radioactivity in soil and air: 167 millirems. The general public is thus exposed to only a third of the agreed maximum annual dose of radioactivity.

Since the Soviet Union and the United States have stopped holding nuclear tests in the atmosphere the level of radioactive waste in the air has steadily declined and provided the test ban remains in force will have declined to nil by the year 2000. French and Chinese tests have little effect on the level of fallout.

Few fallout elements are of importance. Those with a longer life-span, such as strontium 90 and caesium, head straight for the bones and can do a great deal of damage.

Iodine 131, one of the fallout materials with a shorter life-span, was detected in the atmosphere a few days after a fire in a nuclear reactor. Days later it was measured in milk.

Plutonium remains the most harmful fallout product. Traces of it are continually found in the urine of reactor personnel. Continual checks are essential as a protective measure. On account of plutonium alone the most accurate of information techniques must be developed. "And that," Professor Haxel concluded, "is the task facing us for the next twenty-five years."

Otto Tappen

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 February 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Cars of the future will be made of plastics

Süddeutsche Zeitung

As yet cars are still made of chrome and pressed steel, but there is no reason why they should be. Most car-owners probably never suspect there is an average half hundredweight of plastic components in every car.

Even this is precious little. In five years, it is estimated, there will be a full hundredweight and one day cars will be ... engine and gearbox included.

Prototypes have already been unveiled by the motor industry and important trends are becoming apparent at motor shows. The inexpensive, throw-away car is on its way at a fair speed.

Although the amount of plastic used in motor vehicles is still modest in comparison with what it might be motor manufacturers are nonetheless a major customer of the chemical industry.

New plastic components appear with each new model and engineers have already come to terms with the silent revolution that is in progress. A glance round one's own car, particularly the interior, and one is struck by the progress plastics make.

The collection ranges from upholstery covers, floor mats, sun roof, hood and tarpaulin materials, extrusion plastics for rear lights, indicators, dashboard dials, nameplates and switches, breakproof acrylic glass for the interior of caravans, moulded and laminated resins for fibre-glass-toughened body components and polymer glues for metals and toughened plastics to filler for bodywork repairs.

... third the weight of conventional tanks and safer for passengers because there is less danger of explosion.

The largest manufacurer in the country has optional plastic fenders. In commercial vehicles entire driver's cabs are made of plastic. In coaches entire top decks of buses are made of fibreglass-toughened synthetics.

In the United States plastic bodywork has proved particularly successful in the construction of sports cars.

In all cases the experience gained has benefited further development. At the Düsseldorf synthetics fair, the largest of its kind, the all-plastic car exhibited by a Federal Republic chemicals firm two years ago stole the show. Its immediate predecessor at the same year's Hanover fair was a plastic chassis.

The latest all-plastic motor vehicle to be produced in this country is a prototype two-litre sports model capable of 120 miles an hour. Figures have even been quoted, the self-supporting body being suitable for annual runs of 3,000 to 5,000 units.

Developments are encouraging and it can confidently be stated that the uses to which the new raw material is being put are increasing from day to day as new plastics are invented.

Spokesmen for the chemical industry descibe the advantages as overwhelming. Bodywork is extremely lightweight and the use of plastics make cars inwxpensive. There is already talk of pressing a sturdy one-piece plastic car body.

As for the innards of a plastic car, the situation is much the same. Pundits forecast that one day in the none too distant future engines and gearboxes will also be built of plastic.

Mechanical engineering using plastic as ... turnover. In the car sector this industry has a major development phase ahead of it.

Hectic might even be the better word. It is reported in the United States that a noiseless plastic gearbox has been developed that does not even need a lubricant. As for plastic axles, wheels and brake linings, they are no longer an engineer's dream. They exist.

At their annual conference in Leeds British plastics manufacturers forecast that the inexpensive plastic car will be with us this year rather than next. The first disposable cars will shortly be on the market, the conference was told.

Plastic cars will not be intended to have a long life-span. Fast-wearing parts will be offset by the price of between 2,500 and 3,000 Marks.

At this price a car is not worth repairing to any great extent. It is driven for two or three years and then scrapped.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1970)

Electric road heating proves a success

Ever the last few weeks of snow and ice Koy private road in Königstein, the subject of experimental electric heating by Main power station since winter 1968/69 and the first road of its kind in this country, has proved a success.

It has gradients of up to one in five and would not be negotiable in ice and snow.

The signal to commence heating is given automatically by two electric feelers incorporated in the road surface. One measures the temperature, the other humidity.

The installation cost per square yard varies according to the ground between ... electricity between five and six Marks per square yard.

This is decidedly less than it would cost to clear the snow and spread salt.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 January 1970)

Computer supervision for bus network in Hamburg

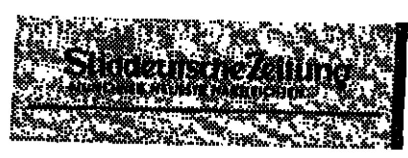
Hamburg is to be the first city in the country to introduce electronic data processing for its bus network. Computerised supervision will end jams and convoys as far as possible. Unique so far, the new system is to be taken into full operation over the next few months and will ensure continuous central supervision of the exact position of all 180-odd buses servicing the city.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 February 1970)

■ OUR WORLD

The joy of playing cards

COLOURFUL KINGS AND QUEENS AND JACKS



Boring times commenced on 19 March 1582 *for many citizens* of Nuremberg. On this day the city fathers issued a decree *stating: "The playing of cards,* dice and other gambling games is forbidden in all public places if money is

Even those who would not go so far as to brand cards "the Devil's Prayerbook" must have a certain amount of sympathy for the Nuremberg decree when visiting the playing card exhibition to be seen *currently* in the City Library.

The playing cards with which the gamblers of Nuremberg in the sixteenth century killed time or attempted to swindle people were not suited for upholding the fear of God or a decent way of life.

At *the* exhibition "Tarock-Skat-Pontoon Cards" a card game is on view that was *invented about 1540.*

It is not without good reason that the exhibition *programme* and annotations are described as being somewhat immoral.

For example *on one* of the cards there is a monk depicted holding a wine bottle in one hand and a *beer mug* in the other. Another card shows a woman beating her husband with a birch *broom while* another card depicts a nude man climbing up a ladder into a gigantic *washing tub* in which a corpulent woman is already splashing around.

The ban on card playing in Nuremberg seems to have been forgotten fairly *quickly.* Shuffling, cutting and dealing continued to flourish. Playing card manufacturers *did* good business. German card printers produced cards which were very popular *in other* countries as well.

In the course of history as *moeurs became* more refined the pictures on playing cards grew more tasteful. In one *game created* by G. Pommer around 1850, trump cards had pictures of scenes *in the Fatherland* on them.

The court cards depict *German princes* with well-tended beards and plumed helmets, but the allegorical *figure of* Father Rhine with hips and head crowned with vine branches is relegated to the two of hearts.

The two of spades shows a *matron* holding a *tablet* of stone in her arms like Moses and in Old German lettering it says *"Danube".*

Cards as a pastime have also concerned scientists. [illegible] the part of the country in which fotunes were won and lost with them.

There have been wide differences in playing cards. For example a German simple picture is distinguishable from a French double picture.

The simple picture shows a complete body whereas the double picture is divided in the middle and shows two identical half bodies.

In addition to this there are manifold *special designs* as for example an Ansbach picture or a Saxon double picture.

The different suits were not always standardised. In one Nuremberg set of *cards dating from 1528* the suits are leaf, rose, pomegranate and grape.

Card playing is not only intended to excite and bring profit but can also be a *glimpse into* the future. A series of fortune-telling cards produced in Nuremberg *gives precise* information. The ace of diamonds foretells that the person who draws it *will soon* receive a present. The king of diamonds says: "Your old flame misses you a *lot."* The knave of hearts prophesies: "Your wish will be fulfilled but not immediately."

Proverbs such as this can be seen on *one* German card game showing childhood scenes. The king of diamonds has *the proverb:* "Blind man's buff, the children's game, often tempts us throughout *our life.* Keep your eyes open from childhood days."

One show case contains a skat hand which would make any gambler's *heart* beat. A grand ouvert. This is such a good hand that it allows the player to lay down *without* other players having a chance of winning the game.

Just how rare a hand of this kind is becomes clear when it is considered *that in skat* the number of waya in which the cards can fall to the three players are *2,753,294,408,504,640.*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 February 1970)

Playing cards was *forbidden* in Nuremberg in 1582 because it caused too many murders. But *the regulations* were either ignored or repealed since by 1640 cards such *as these* were in use.

(Photo: dpa)





Mayor Arnulf Klett accompanied journalists on a tour of Stuttgart by n

(Photo: Ku

Found – a nightlife in Stuttgart

SEEING THE SIGHTS FOR 45 MARKS

There is a question *repeatedly* asked about whether Stuttgart has a nightlife. But this is less a *matter for the* people of Stuttgart themselves than for their foreign visitors.

The indisputable fact that there is a nightlife of gay abandon in *the city does* not alter the fact that the question is repeatedly asked.

"Nightlife" has the ring of something immoral and conjures up *impressions of Montmartre* and the Reeperbahn and dyed in the wool citizens of Württemberg are not too keen to identify themselves with this image.

In Württemberg and more particularly Stuttgart the locals are clever enough to realise *that their* good reputation does not rest solely on offering night birds the pleasures *they* seek.

They know that in order to entice plenty *of foreign visitors* it is necessary for the city fathers to announce that Stuttgart *can on request* fulfill the special wishes of its visitors with perhaps a soupcon of *well ordered* sin.

Now *Stuttgart* is officially "selling" its nightlife in *tourist advertising. From* 26 January on three nights a week between 8 p.m. and one thirty *in the morning* motor buses take nocturnal visitors around the brightest centres of *night-time entertainment.* Anyone can take part for 45 Marks.

Many attractive delights are offered: a cocktail at the top of the *television* tower, a Swabian soiree in a typical pub with dance music, drinking and *dancing* in four different night clubs – the last two of which offer a striptease show.

The ticket includes all extras such as the bus fare and [illegible] coat in the cloakroom.

This city tour officially called "Stuttgart Nights" and *arranged* by the travel bureau is like circular tours in other cities in that only the *night spots* with a good reputation are selected. Those where the visitor is recommended *to hand in his* tie at the cloakroom and keep one hand on a pocket knife and the other *on his* pocket watch are avoided.

On the circular tour *no mention is* made of the *Dreifarbenhaus* in the immediate proximity of the Town Hall. *This* was put up fifteen years before the debate about setting up official, controlled *brothels in* order to clean up the older parts of the city.

Stuttgart is not the most narrow-minded of cities. For some time now in the *Königstrasse* there has been a sex emporium, in fact one with a large turnover.

The *Stuttgart* travel bureau is now of the opinion that bare bottoms are p the city's image and takes willing without embarrassment *to the parti* city situated between the woods a grapevines where sekt, a sparkling w drunk and bare bosoms bounce.

In order to give an official air t tour of the city's more daring di *Mayor* Arnulf Klett, accompani his wife Yvonne, made the *himself* for the local press conferen was assisted by experts from the *Hall.*

He went from the Riverboat *helmstrasse,* one of the most freq dance halls in the centre of Stutt *Maxim's opposite.* He enjoyed the pany of young people smartly dr *drinking beer, wine and schnaps* at sonable prices and dancing to beat m in the *Riverboat. Maxim's* bowed mor tradition offering an entertainment p gramme of *considerable artistic value.* about 11.11 in the evening the first na woman was standing *on the dance fl*

At the Kreisel in Tübingerstrasse o other hand *three girls in turn g* routine of continuous strip and in London Club of the *new Hotel Stutt* International there was so many guest

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

three in the morning that there scarcely room left for the Burgoma

There was a surprise for the journa *It did not lie in any specific detail* o evening. Nor was it that they had [illegible] lay instead in the statistical details g *them.*

Stuttgart is often maligned as a narr *minded* city. But these figures show that Stuttgart has the most places o *entertainment* with a daily police e tension to hours, apart from cities such *Berlin, Hamburg* and Munich. Cologn often dubbed this country's Chicag only has *two more* such clubs that Stu gart.

Düsseldorf has 79 and Frankfurt h 76. However only eight of Stuttgar *night* clubs *remain* open after *three in th* morning. Only eleven of the 1,700 licen ed clubs in *the city* offer *their gue* nudity in the truest sense of the world.

As a parting shot a warning: *Anyo* who "does" Stuttgart's *nightlife will fi* 45 Marks *does* not go far.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 February 19

■ SPORT

Is this country's soccer eleven getting past it?

This country's 2 - 0 football defeat at the hands of Spain has led to harsh criticism. *The Spaniards were better in* most every respect. With two goals, scored in the eighteenth and *forty-first* minutes, to his credit Arieta was cheered by the 35,000 crowd. This country's team will have to improve considerably if they are to put up a good showing in the World Cup competition in Mexico.

Spain's toreros took the German bull by the horns and although the fixture was [illegible] defeat will take some digesting. Small wonder that our team were left with a distinct morning-after feeling.

Torpedo Müller, as the Spanish press had dubbed Bayern Munich and national centre forward Gerd Müller, expressed his overall impression of the game by giving vent to a pithy Bavarian oath.

Only twice in ninety minutes did he have any chance of a reasonable shot at the Spanish goal. For the rest of the time he made little ground against Gallego. Yet Müller's goal-scoring has taken this country into the final round of the World Cup. What went wrong?

How could such a disappointing result as this occur only 110 days before Mexico? The lack of Franz Beckenbauer and Wolfgang Overath was, of course, a grave handicap but the real reasons are different:

– *superiority feelings* led to *underestimation* of the opponent

– *tactical* errors were made that a toprank European team just cannot afford to make

– the faster, tougher and more resilient Spaniards were the physically fitter too.

This country's team felt they could outpace their opponents in second gear. "Watch how the 1970 World Cup-winners go about the game," the attitude of the team seemed to be as they trooped on to the pitch at Seville.

This was certainly how some of the team felt. "The shock will do them a world of good," trainer Helmut Schön sourly commmented, not mentioning names.

After having proved a complete failure in the World Cup qualifying round Spain *dominated play. Our* team was quickly put out of its stride and its prospects of *reducing the home country's* 2 - 0 lead were nil. It could just as well have been 5 - 0 and *goalie Manfred* Manglitz would hardly have been to blame.

Take the free kick that led to *Spain's* first goal, for instance. Seven men formed over the ball, another [illegible] and the third, Arieta, ran unhindered round the defence to score.

The second goal, also the work of Arieta, was the result of a series of mistakes, the *crucial one of which* was made by Karl-Heinz Schnellinger.

The most depressing factor is that this country's Federal league professional *footballers,* all veterans *of many* an international, were completely outwitted by Spanish tactics.

Spain's team manager Kubala deliberately did without sweepers to mark the more dangerous opponents, preferring to go straight on to the attack. Tactician Arieta was put opposite Willi Schulz and for once Willi had an opposite number who was every bit his match in every respect. World Cup Willi did not like it.

As no tactical advice was forthcoming from off-field this country played worse and worse. Not until the second half did slight signs of improvement make their presence felt.

The simplest solution, to put Wolfgang Weber *on to Arieta at fullback and* replace him in with midfield cover was *not realised for what it was until it was* too late. By the time the team had hit upon the idea they were on their way back from the stadium to the hotel.

As so often prior to World Cup tournaments, including 1954 when this country won the Cup at Berne, the team has caused anxiety all round. No one can deny that it was at its best when the occasion then arose but unless consequences are *drawn* Mexico *may be the* scene of a rude awakening.

Is the team too old? Schnellinger (who was the greatest disappointment opposite Amancio), Haller (*who needs a Beckenbauer for backing*), Seeler and Schulz have all long passed their best. Are Libuda, who tries to copy Sir Stanley Matthews, and Grabowski really the appropriate wingers?

These and other issues must be solved by trainer Helmut Schön without delay. To do so calls for a certain amount of pluck but it would be wrong to treat great names with a kid glove.

Uwe Seeler and Gerd Müller are too *much for* one team. Günther Netzer may be the mastermind behind Mönchengladbach's attacks but he is generally a failure as an international. Goalkeeper is the only position on the field where no difficulties arise – though three men who are equally good can lead to complications.

There can be no doubt that the presence of Beckenbauer and Overath is most reassuring, Höttges, Patzke, Lorenz, Heynckes and Held are also useful. Maybe Lorenz Horr of Hertha Berlin should be given a trial at the next opportunity.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970)



National soccer team trainer Helmut Schön

(Photo: Nordhild)

Nine cities selected for venue of World Cup matches in 1974

West Berlin, Frankfurt and Cologne have been added to the list of venues for the 1974 World Cup competi*tion at the second session* of the organisation committee for this major sporting event.

Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart und Munich had been already approved. Hannover and Ludwigshafen, whose applications were examined by the Football Association committee in conjunction with the Cologne Institute of Sports Facility Construction, had not come up to scratch.

Both cities, committee chairman Hermann Neuberger announced in Frankfurt, have been given [illegible] Nuremberg, a late starter, is now also in the *venue stakes,* and the committee reckons on World Cup eliminators being *played off in ten to twelve cities,* which would allow maximum spread of the *games.*

At the same time the committee would like alterations to be made to the way in which the tournament is held. Instead of the past four groups the FA would like there to be two groups, the winners in which would take part in the final, with a play-off for the runners-up.

This would involve a total of 38 fixtures, as against thirty-two. Neuberger deals swiftly with objections that too much travel to and from venue would be involved. Distances, he notes, are negligible and connections good.

It was again apparent that the FA sees the World *Cup as a first-rate opportunity* of ensuring that there are ten or twelve football stadiums in this country that are up to international standards.

This was one of the reasons for the committee's recommendation to have colour TV transmissions in mind when rebuilding stadiums. The overall costs of construction work, which is in full swing in Düsseldorf, was recently begun in Gelsenkirchen and is to get under way in Hamburg as soon as Hamburg SV has played its last home fixture amount to 250 to 300 million Marks at present estimates.

An application for support to the tune of fifty million Marks has already been submitted to the Federal government and a number of Federal states have agreed to share *expenses. Neuberger noted that the* committee feel third shares to be the best *solution.*

A nine- or ten-man party of observers nominated by the committee will be flying to Mexico with this country's international side on 19 May. Wilfried Gerhard, FA press officer, is at present engaged in work on a short documentation on preparations for the World Cup that is to be delivered to the FIFA congress in Mexico.

On 1 October FA secretary Hermann Joch and a small team are to start the committee's official work. A medium-term deadline *plan* up till 1974 is also under preparation. In this way the FA *hopes* to enable the *German team, which* automatically qualifies as the home team, to lay the best possible groundwork for success in 1973.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 February 1970)

Football Association will make a loss at Mexico matches

At the 1966 World Cup competition in *England this country's Football Association* ended with a 350,000-Mark profit. Mexico will be a financial loss. Participation in the Mexico World Cup will cost 900,000 Marks, FA vice-chairman Hermann Neuberger recently disclosed.

"Even if we were to reach the final again," he added, "we reckon we would end up 400,000 Marks in the red. The Leon stadium only holds 23,000 spectators and our share of the gate-money would be small."

The FA has to foot the bill itself, it may be added, whereas the athletes were granted 1.1 million Marks by the Federal government to cover the costs of taking part in the European championships in Athens and then did not do so in protest.

"The FA is not so well off as it is made out to be. We will have to finance the deficit from international encounters due to be held between now and the World Cup play-off.

"The six qualifying games earned us only 150,000 Marks. In Cyprus takings were a mese 4,100 Marks and expenses 89,000."

It is now definite that the German team *will be flying to Mexico via Montreal on a* special Lufthansa flight on 19 May. The party will consist of 22 players, trainer Helmut Schön and his assistant Jupp Derwall. They will be accompanied by four officials: Hermann Neuberger as head of the delegation, FA board member Willi Hübner, Federal league committee chairman Rudi Gramlich and match committee chairman Hans Deckert. Wilfried Gerhardt and Hermann Joch will also be *there.*

At Mexico's high altitude a doctor specialising in both circulatory troubles and gastric ailments is a most important man. Erich Deuser, veteran of 100-odd internationals, will be the team's masseur. The Mexicans pay a daily allowance for 25 men but the amount is woefully inadequate.

Observers are to be sent to keep an eye on the progress of the other three groups in Mexico. Former Federal trainer Sepp Herberger, for instance, is to cover the Mexico City fixtures.

Opinions differ as regards altitude acclimatisation. The players are delighted that they are not to be kept together for too long.

Three of four weeks of preparation are essential, though, and Federal league football must end as planned on 2 May.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 6 February 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.60	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 65.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lit. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw. 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	[illegible] 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	60 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft. 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 18.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		